

POETRY. For the Adams Sentinel. ODE TO AMERICA. BY O. O. MCLEAN.

'Tis past—the fearful struggle's o'er— Man rises from his knees, And scepter'd tyrants may no more Oppress him as they please. Old Time with groans that rock'd the earth, At length hath given a giant birth, A noble Hercules— That Freedom fondles on her breast, In these far regions of the West.

Already hath his infant grasp Imposed convulsive checks On Empire, that with bawls clasp Twine around the necks Of kingdoms, and exudes its slime Of vile intrigue, and artful crime O'er nations, whom it breaks By tortuous cunning, such as holds Poor Erin in its massive folds.

But yet, my Country! on thy might Severer tasks await— With fiercer foes thou'rt doom'd to fight Than that base brood of Hate Thou didst send to their island back Along a bloody painful track— Now wilder beasts would waste Themselves on thee, and quench their thirst E'en from thy bosom, where they're nurs'd.

A mightier than the Nemean beast Is biding now its hour— 'Tis crouch'd, and when thou fearest least, May spring, and then devour. 'Twill take a heavy blow to fell This nameless, shapeless whelp of hell— If once within its pow'r, No strength but God's will ever part Its clutches from thy quiv'ring heart.

How many lofty halls of thine Are Augean stables now, Where Party herds its muckish kine In stupid motley show. Thou wilt need strength, indeed, to pour A moral river to restore Then from a filth so low— 'Twill take a flood as deep and wide As Mississippi's sullen tide.

We hope the world that cradles thee Doth rock thee not in vain, Thou wast not born in bastardy, And time will ne'er again Look on a scion of its race, Of truer blood, or nobler grace, Or worthier to attain The brightest heritage of fame, That can adorn an earthly name.

There is no stagnant medium In *Weal* or *Iv* for thee— The years of being thou wilt sum Shall not all tamely be Made up of common chance or change; Thy star hath no concentric range, With Empire-lights that flee O'er time, like meteors, to be cast Into Oblivion's night at last.

The highest meed that Glory gives Shall be thy great reward, Or dark Reproach, while language lives, Thy deep disgrace record. Triumphant shouts of joy and sea Upon thy natal Jubilee, Shall o'er all earth be heard, Or Scorn's shrill hisses fiercely roll Thy memory then from pole to pole.

Thy banner bears the coloring Of the blue fadeless sky, And o'er it stars their lustre fling Like Hope's light from on high. 'Tis redly striped with patriot's blood Who in the day of battle stood Around it valiantly— Then gaze upon that flag sublime And nerve thee for the coming time. July 4th, 1889.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RULES FOR LADIES. 1. Marry not a profane man; because the depravity of his heart will corrupt your children & embitter your existence. 2. Marry not a gambler, a tippler or a haunter of taverns, because you can never trust him. 3. Marry not a man who makes promises which he never performs; because you can never trust him. 4. Marry not a man whose actions do not correspond with his sentiments—because the passions have delirious reason, and he is prepared to commit every crime to which an evil nature unrestrained, can instigate him. The state of that man who regards not his own ideas of right and wrong, is deplorable, and the less you have to do with them the better. 5. Marry not a man who is in the habit of running after all the girls in the country: because the affections are continually wavering—and therefore can never be permanent. 6. Marry not a man who neglects his business; if he does so when single, he will be worse when married.

"O dear!" blubbered out an urchin who had just been suffering from the application of the birch. "O my! they tell me about forty rods makes a furlong, but I can tell a bigger story than that— Let um get sech a plaguy lickin' as I've had, and they'll find out that one rod makes an acher."

Of all the silk humbugs practised this season, the "cutest" is that of the vender in Connecticut, who makes eggs of beeswax, which is melted and poured through a fine sieve into water; the water is then poured out, and at the bottom is found a multitude of first rate silk worm's eggs, made of wax.

THE HUMAN PASSIONS.

Whoever has watched children with care, has noticed that any passion or feeling becomes stronger by repetition. In the first instance, it is dim and feeble; in the second it is more vivid and vigorous. By degrees it grows stronger; and when, at length, it has become habitual, it is not only very apt and ready to return, but, like a vicious horse, it seizes the bit, and rushes forward in defiance of all control. Indulgence is the great principle of nutriment and culture to human passion. It is as the sun and rain and rich soil to vegetation. Thus, the indulged child becomes passionate, and gives himself up as easily to the gusty caprices of its humor as the seared leaf to the breeze. Thus, the savage, by dwelling constantly upon thoughts of war, cherishes the spirit of revenge, until it becomes the master of his being— Thus, the miser, by perpetual poring over his gains, tramples down every better feeling; that avarice may flourish, spread wide its branches, and overshadow the soul.

It is the same with virtuous or vicious impulses; exercise is the principle of culture. There is this difference, however, that the latter appear to be most prompt and ready to spring up in the heart, if some kindly influence do not interfere to check them and sow better seed in their place.

Yes—for the smoothest lake hath waves Within its bosom, which will rise And revel when the tempest raves: The cloud will come o'er gentler skies; And not a favored spot on earth The furrowing ploughman finds, but there The rank and ready weeds have birth, Sown by the winds to mock his care.

The spark forever tends to flame; The ray that quivers in the plash Of yonder river is the same That feeds the lightning's ruddy flash. The summer breeze that fans the rose, Or eddies down some flowery path, Is but the infant gale that blows To-morrow with the whirlwind's wrath.

But while the evil passions are thus quick and eager to spring into exercise, and while even gentle and good feelings are prone to excess, still the principles of virtue are capable of being established in the heart. By being cherished, they become strong; by being founded in reason, they become fixed pillars, supporting the beautiful edifice of a consistent and just moral character—incomparably the most glorious spectacle to be seen on this earth. And let it be remembered, that as indulgence and exercise give activity and vigor to bad passions, so, on the contrary, if permitted to sleep, they become feeble and reluctant to rise to exertion. As the arm of a man tied up in a sling gradually loses strength and becomes averse to motion, so any human passion, laid long to rest, wakes with difficulty and acts with enfeebled vigor.

Recreation from Labor.—PRUSSIA.—This kingdom, which is in advance of all the rest of the world in its means for the universal education of the people, is now adopting measures to ameliorate the condition of the laboring classes. The government has recently published an ordinance prohibiting the employment of children under nine years of age in any manufactory or workshop, nor are they to be employed before they are sixteen, unless they have been regularly to school for three years, and understand their own language correctly and can write a good hand. Until they arrive at the age of sixteen, they are to labor only ten hours in each day, not to commence earlier than five in the morning, and to end as early as nine in the evening. Young working people are to have half an hour during the forenoon and afternoon, and one hour at noon for recreation—and they are prohibited from all labor on holidays and the Sabbath. Severe penalties are annexed to the violation of the law.

The Benevolent Singer.—The principal singer of the great theatre at Lyons one day lately observed a poor woman, with her four children, begging in the street. Her decent and respectable appearance, in the midst of extreme poverty, interested the kind-hearted vocalist. He desired the poor woman to follow him into the Place Beil-cour, where placing himself in a corner, with his back to the wall, his head covered with his handkerchief, and his hat at his feet, he began to sing his best opera airs. The beauty of his voice drew a crowd around him; the idea of some mystery stimulated the generosity of the by-standers, and five franc pieces fell in showers into the hat.—When the singer, who had thus, in the goodness of his heart, transformed himself into a street minstrel, thought he had gotten enough, he took up the hat, emptied its contents into the apron of the poor woman, who stood motionless with amazement and happiness, and disappeared among the crowd. His talent, however, betrayed him though his face was concealed; the story spread, and next evening, when he appeared on the stage, shouts of applause from all parts of the house proved that a good action is never thrown away.

Counterfeit Coin.—The Boston Times states that counterfeit five franc pieces, very well executed, have been put into circulation in that city. This is supposed to be the first attempt to counterfeit this coin in this country.

THE JEWELS.—A Tradition of the Rabbi.

The celebrated teacher, Rabbi Meir, sat during the whole of one Sabbath-day in the public school, instructing the people. During his absence from the house, his two sons died, both of them of uncommon beauty, and enlightened in the law. His wife bore them to her bed-chamber, laid them upon the marriage-bed, and spread a white covering over their bodies. In the evening the Rabbi Meir came home.

"Where are my two sons," he asked, "that I may give them my blessing? I repeatedly looked round the school, and I did not see them there."

She reached to him a goblet. He praised the Lord at the going out of the Sabbath, drank, and again asked—

"Where are my sons, that they too may drink of the cup of blessing?"

"They will not be far off," she said, and placed food before him that he might eat.

He was in a gladsome and genial mood; and when he had said grace after the meal, she thus addressed him:

"Rabbi, with thy permission, I would fain propose to thee one question."

"Ask it, then, my love," he replied.

"A few days ago, a person entrusted some jewels to my custody, and now he demands them again; should I give them back again?"

"This is a question," said Rabbi Meir, "which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What! wouldst thou hesitate or be reluctant to restore to every one his own?"

"No," she replied, "but yet I thought it best not to restore them without acquainting thee therewith."

She then led him to the chamber, and stepping to the bed, took the white covering from the dead bodies.

"Ah, my sons, my sons!" thus loudly lamented the father: "my sons! the light of mine eyes and the light of my understanding!—I was your father, but ye were my teachers in the law."

The mother turned away, and wept bitterly. At length she took her husband by the hand and said—

"Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was entrusted to our keeping?—See, the Lord gave, the Lord has taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord!"

"Blessed be the name of the Lord!" echoed Rabbi Meir, "and blessed be his name for thy sake too; for well it is written, 'Whoso hath found a virtuous wife, hath a greater treasure than costly pearls; she openeth her mouth with wisdom, and on her tongue is the law of kindness.'—Traditions of the Rabbi, translated by Coleridge."

Keep your Children Clean.—We are now in that season of the year when from excessive heat and the use of various froits, children are likely to be attacked by a disorder as painful as it is dangerous. We would not advise abstinence from the usual fruits of the season, for if moderately eaten, they contribute greatly to the purification of the blood, and the general health of the system. But in order to guard against the complaint of the season, we would urge upon parents the importance of keeping their children perfectly clean by frequent ablutions. The distressing complaints so frequent among children during the fruit season, arise more frequently from a want of cleanliness than from an imtemperate use of fruit. Indeed the disorder of the bowels in hot weather, among children whose whole surface is not kept clean by frequent washing and rubbing, will take place whether they eat fruit or not. We believe we speak the opinion of our physicians.

Woman's Voice.—How consoling to the mind oppressed by heavy sorrow is the voice of an amiable woman! Like sacred music, it imparts to the soul a feeling of celestial serenity, and, as a gentle zephyr, refreshes the wearied senses with its soft and melodious tones. Riches may avail much in the hour of affliction; the friendship of man may alleviate for a time the bitterness of woe; but the angel voice of woman is capable of producing a lasting effect on the heart, and communicates a sensation of delicious composure which the mind had never before experienced even in the moments of its highest felicity.

The best joke we have heard in a long time was cracked by a village preacher. He was preaching on a very sultry day, in a small room, and was much annoyed by those who casually dropped in after the service commenced invariably closing the door after them. His patience being at length exhausted by the extreme oppressiveness of the heat, he vociferated to an offender—"Friend, I believe if I was preaching in a bottle, you would put the cork in."

An incident is related in the New Orleans Bee which is without a parallel in the annals of travel. A gentleman who left New-Orleans in the steamboat Diana, reached Louisville in five days eighteen and a half hours; remained at Louisville thirty hours, and returned to New-Orleans in the steamboat Comte in four days and a half—having thus traversed a distance of about three thousand miles in about eleven days and a half.

A Plea of 'Nolo Contendere.'

A native of the Emerald Isle, being brought before a court in Massachusetts for assault and battery, was asked if he was 'guilty or not guilty.'

"Guilty—be the powers!" exclaimed he, making demonstration of more than fight; haint a man a right, in a free country, to knock down any body he plases without being guilty of salt and bathers. I'd ax ye?"

The Court answering this in the negative, Pat was a little at a loss what to say. He did not like the word *guilty*, and yet he gloried too much in his character of a boxer to deny the charge.

While he was hesitating what to say, a gentleman of the bar whispered to him to put in a plea of '*Nolo Contendere*.'

"Nollengen tender ye!" said the Irishman, who was better acquainted with the shillalah than with law Latin, 'what's the mainin iv that?'

"The meaning is, that you will not contend with the country," said the lawyer.

"Nollengen tender ye!" said the accused, turning to the bench; 'that is to say, I'll not contend with the whole country; but,' spitting on his hands, 'I can whip any three iv ye at the same time!'

Rhode Island Gals.—The Bristol Phoenix gives the following instructive anecdote touching the true system of American Female Education:

A Fact.—Some three years since the following dialogue was held between a wealthy citizen of —, and his daughters:—

Father.—Although, my girls, you are not now obliged to earn your living, there is no knowing what may happen—and I think it would be a good plan for you to learn a trade.

Daughters.—What trade, Father?

Father.—The Milliner's, for instance.

Daughters.—Are you in earnest?

Father.—Most certainly I am.

Daughters.—If you think it best, we are perfectly willing.

No sooner said than done. They served the usual time—learned the trade; and to this day, are unable to see why the daughters of a man worth three hundred thousand dollars may not be industrious and useful as well as others.

First rate business.—A doctor in Vermont had a son who studied his father's profession, removed to a distant State, married, and went into practice. After a lapse of about three years, the father visited his son, and during the visit he requested the latter to take him around his "ride," that he might see the extent of his practice. During the excursion the old gentleman remarked two new meeting-houses, with grave-yards attached, which, the younger informed him, had both been erected since his residence there. He also told his father that he had very frequent calls to a distance, from his regular circuit. Upon the old gentleman's return home, his wife asked him "how Fred was doing."

"Well—very well—first rate," he replied; "he has already filled one graveyard full, another nearly so, and is doing a pretty fair chance business all about in other parts of the country."

Repellent Qualities of certain Colors to Lightning.—In the frequency of deaths by lightning in this country the following may lead to important discoveries of other means of protection besides iron rods:

A paper was read before the London Electrical Society at their April sitting, by Captain John Arrowsmith, in which he details some new views in relation to the repellent qualities of certain colors to lightning and the attractive force of others—which may possibly be a valuable discovery. Capt. Arrowsmith states that he had made thirty voyages, during which the vessels under his command had been ninety-eight different times within the vortex of the electric fluid, and that in no instance had it come in contact with those parts of his masts and spars colored with a black paint, made of lamp black and oil, and that the parts unpainted were often shivered to pieces by the lightning. He was led to make the experiment from reading the singular effects of lightning upon piebald cattle and horses, the affinity of the fluid for those parts of the streaks in the animals which were white, being remarkable. Capt. A. further states, his practice had been to take in and furl his sails upon the approach of lightning to his vessel. We should like to know if any difference has ever been remarked in this country, in the liability of the black and white races to be struck by lightning. The facts in relation to the inquiry would be worthy of note.

Liquid Leather.—An English paper states that a Dr. Beruland, of Larria, in Germany, has discovered a method of making leather out of certain refuse and waste animal substances! A manufactory for this purpose has lately been established near Vienna. No part is explained—only it is said that the substance is at one time in a complete state of fluidity, and may then be cast into shoes, boots, &c.

The price of an ox at Buenos Ayres was, at the date of a recent letter, two dollars, and twenty-five pounds of beef could be bought for seven cents!

It frequently occurs that in comparing the acts of by-gone days with those of modern time, we are forced to admit that the lapse of years has not brought along with it a corresponding amelioration.—

Prussia has been complimented because there exists in that country a law requiring that parents shall educate their children, and in the event of their failure to do so, authorizing the public officers to take charge of them and see that they are properly instructed and placed at a trade. Whilst we concur most heartily in the praise awarded to Prussia, we cannot forget that upwards of two hundred years ago a law was passed in Connecticut, which says—"all parents & all who have charge of children shall bring them up in some honest or lawful calling or employment, and shall teach and instruct them, or cause them to be instructed to read, write and cypher as far as the four first rules of arithmetic." The same law goes on to provide that should the parents neglect to comply with its provisions, the town authorities may admonish them in the first instance, and in the event of continued disregard shall take such children from their natural guardians, and bind them out where they may be properly educated and brought up to some lawful employment. It is true, the law above referred to has fallen into disuse, but the greater is the pity, and, as a necessary consequence, penitentiaries and jails have become fashionable places of resort. The early efforts made by the New England States must remain honorable monuments of their wisdom so long as time exists, and the enlightened observer will find that whatever of intelligence this country may possess, so far as the mass of the population is concerned, is in a great degree to be referred to the influence of New England schools operating through the teachers who have gone forth from them to every section of the Union.—Balt. Amer.

Society.—In some parts of Alabama, they are famous for shooting, &c., and frequently deeds are committed which make the human heart shudder, to behold. In one of the towns on the Alabama river there is a celebrated bully, who spreads consternation wherever he goes, so noted is he in his line. A gentleman residing in the vicinity of this knight of the Bowie knife, thus writes to a friend:—

"S—M—, has killed another man—his fifth murder! He swears he will kill two or three more and then they may hang him if they choose.—I expect our friend G. will be killed by him one of these days, as he is included in the 'two or three' yet to be murdered by M.—The other day this bully went home and told his mother that he had killed G. His mother, was so rejoiced, that she caressed her hopeful son, for some time—calling him the bravest man that ever lived. Her hopeful finally told her that he had not yet killed G. but that he soon would do it. The old lady, so disappointed, flew into a passion, caught up the broomstick, and he, who had never feared a pistol or a Bowie knife, ran out of the house as if Mary Magdalen and her seven devils were after him.—She is, indeed, a hopeful mother of a promising son!"

Letters from Jail.—The editor of the Buffalonian, a paper published at Buffalo, N. York, is amusing his readers by sketching characters in prison with which he came in contact while out of it. It appears that he was imprisoned for libelling a citizen of that place, who has now found to his sorrow, that locking an editor in jail is not the way to prevent his writing. Some of his sketches are quite racy, and all are characterized by a jollity which implies good fare and spirits in durance vile. He says of his companions, "we have some great dandies in jail. Several are much attached to balls, and always wear safety chains."

"Why," said a physician to his internperate neighbor, "don't you take a regular quantity every day—set down a stake, that you will go so far and no further?"

"I do," replied the other; "but I always set it down so far off, that I get drunk before I get to it!"

Origin of Newspapers.—After the defeat of the Spanish Armada, intended by Philip II. of Spain for the invasion of England, great interest being excited in every class, which gave rise to a very important invention—that of Newspapers. Previous to this period, all articles of intelligence had been circulated in manuscript, and all political remarks which the government found itself interested in addressing to the people, had issued in the shape of pamphlets. But the peculiar convenience, at such a juncture, of uniting these two objects in a periodical publication, becoming obvious to the ministry, there appeared sometime in the month of April, 1558, the first number of the English Mercury, a paper resembling the present English Gazette, which must have come out almost daily, since No. 50, the earliest specimen of the work now extant, is dated July 23d of the same year. This interesting article is preserved in the British Museum.

By this statement it appears that it is now 250 years since the first newspaper was published in England. This was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

From the Baltimore American.

We are, it seems, to have an English survey of the North Eastern Boundary line, under the direction of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, who recently held the office of United States Geologist, and Lt. Col. Mudge, of the Royal Engineers. The first question that suggests itself is, what may we infer from this measure on the part of the English Government? To us it indicates strongly an inclination to have the matter arranged, not only speedily but also amicably. We are led to this conclusion in part by the selection of Mr. Featherstonhaugh as one of the commissioners. That gentleman has been so long in our country, as to have become to a certain degree identified with its interests, socially and scientifically, if not politically. Very generally known and highly appreciated, he may be regarded as divested of the national prejudice which might affect the opinion of one not so situated, and induce him, where any room to doubt exists, to lead adversely to our construction of the terms of the treaty. It may be asked why, if the British Government is well disposed in the premises, need there be any re-survey on their part. The answer is, that such a proceeding might be deemed necessary to preserve a show of consistency at home, if for no other purpose. It will be recollected that the line called for by the treaty has been pronounced by former British commissioners impracticable, and that taking this report as their basis of action, the English Government proposed a conventional line, to which the people of Maine objected, alleging that the provisions of the treaty were practicable, and requiring an adherence to them. Of the correctness of their assertion, the citizens of Maine have furnished moreover the most incontrovertible evidence in the survey actually made by persons appointed for that purpose. Now, whatever may be the disposition of the English Government at the present time, it could scarcely be expected that, without any new action, it would discredit its own officers, and adopt the report of the American authorities—a measure for which they would not stand excused before the British nation. How then is the difficulty to be surmounted, except in the way that has been adopted? A preliminary *ex parte* survey has been determined on, to be conducted by a civilian of great experience and acquirement, thoroughly conversant with such matters, and a military engineer of high standing. Should the result of this examination be such as to sustain the people of Maine, there will be no impropriety in being governed by it, and rejecting former information on the ground of misapprehension, or whatever other reason might be assigned, and thus would the ministry be justified in taking a new and more conciliatory position. It may be asked whether our opinion has any thing further on which it may be sustained. We think it has, and shall state it in a few words. Independently of the supposed liberal and friendly feeling of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, we have the fact that his colleague is a military engineer, unswayed by political motive, and likely to be governed solely by the lights of military science and high toned honor. Col. Mudge will go to the task in the discharge of professional duty, and his views we believe will be governed solely by what he finds to be the actual state of the case, without reference to any secondary motive. We felt highly gratified when we found that the British government was willing to have a new survey, and more particularly so when the names of the gentlemen selected for the commission were made known, and we do not hesitate to express a conviction that the tendency of the measure will be found beneficial to the rights of Maine, and to the amicable and final adjustment of the Border difficulty.

Mortality among Fish.—Great numbers of dead fish may be found on the shores of the creeks which empty into Chester river, which so taint the air, that it is highly offensive to approach them. Flocks of buzzards and other carnivorous birds, together with the swine, are banqueting upon them. The cause of this great mortality among the finny race has been the subject of speculation among persons who reside near those waters. Some have supposed that they die upon the flats and other shoal places where the water is overheated by the sun, others have attributed their destruction to the immense quantity of grass which every where abounds in those creeks. It is worthy of remark, that prior to 1832, the year of the cholera, there were very few if any dead fish to be seen; since then they have been numerous. Whether the cholera had any influence upon the fish or the water, and whether its effects still remain, are questions for the curious.—Centreville, Md. Sentinel.

Genuine Vegetable Pills.—A medical practitioner at Andover, gave one of his patients a box of pills for some illness with which he was afflicted. When about to take one he thought it felt rather hard, and was tempted by curiosity to divide it in halves, when he discovered to his astonishment that his pills were peas. After having been deprived of the magic, and with which they were enveloped, they were planted in earth, and are now actually growing.



CONVENTION OF THE Friends of the Constitution and Laws.

THE Democratic Anti-masons and Friends of the Supremacy of the Constitution and Laws, will please meet in the several Boroughs and Townships in the County, at the usual places of holding Borough and Township elections, on Saturday the 10th day of August next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. and choose Two Delegates, in each Borough and Township, to meet in Convention at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on Monday the 12th of August next, to nominate Candidates for the Legislature, a Candidate for Sheriff, and Candidates for various County Offices, to be filled in pursuance of the provisions of the New Constitution, or otherwise.

As the election which is to take place on the 2nd Tuesday of October next, will be one of great importance, and as there are numerous Offices for which Candidates are to be nominated—it is hoped that every Township will be represented in the Convention, so that there may be a full interchange of opinion, and the best Candidates selected.

ROBERT SMITH, D. M. SMYSER, GEO. L. FAUSS, JOHN WOLFORD, JOHN HORNER, JOSEPH BAUGHER, JAMES BELL, Jr. County Committee.

Gettysburg Troop! YOU will parade in Cashtown, on Saturday the 11th of August next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. A full attendance of the Troop will be expected as there is business of importance to be done on that day.

ROBERT McCURDY, Sec'y.

Pennsylvania Riflemen! YOU will parade at Mr. Green's Tavern, in Franklin township, on Saturday the 10th of August next, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

PETER KITTOMEN, O. S.

A Court of Appeal will be held on said day.

STOVES! STOVES!

500 FOUNDRY STOVES!

THE subscriber is now getting in readiness for the Fall sales, from 4 to 500 STOVES, all trimmed in the neatest and best manner—comprising the greatest variety ever offered to the public in this place; and among which are:

- 20 different sizes & patterns Nine plate.
- 6 do. do. Parlor do. (a new and very neat article.)
- 6 do. do. Cook do. (among which is the Premium Stove.)
- 2 do. do. Franklin do.
- 1 Miller's Patent do. for heating two rooms at the same time.

Among the above Stoves are many new and handsome patterns. Public attention is invited, as I will be able to furnish any kind or size of Stoves that may be desired.

The above Stoves are of my own manufacturing at the Foundry—will be sold cheap, and all warranted. Persons wishing to purchase Stoves, will find it to be their interest to give me a call.

Old Stoves, Metal, Copper and Brass, taken in exchange for new Stoves.

GEO. ARNOLD.

July 22.

AMERICAN HOTEL GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has removed from his Old Stand (the Globe Inn) to that large and commodious

THREE-STORY HOUSE,

lately occupied as a Store by Col. Samuel Withersow. It is situated on the South East Corner of the Diamond, and immediately opposite the Bank and the Public Offices, where, by strict attention to business, he is determined to please and accommodate all those who may choose to give him a call.

A. B. KURTZ.

Gettysburg, April 1, 1839.

N. B. He begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his old customers for their liberal encouragement.

The Pennsylvania Justice.

A PRACTICAL DIGEST of the Statute and Common Law of Pennsylvania, on the Rights, Duties, Authority, and Jurisdiction of the Alderman or Justice of the Peace. Compiled from the Acts of Assembly and the Decisions of the Supreme Court, from the year one thousand seven hundred to the extra session of 1839, interspersed with various observations on the manner of proceeding in civil and criminal matters, and all the forms which this officer may require in the discharge of his duties.

Persons wishing to have the above valuable work will please leave their names at the Book Store of the Subscriber—as no more copies will be printed than those subscribed for.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, June 24.

BRASS KNOCKERS,

Potatoe Steamers, Iron Furnaces, &c. MANUFACTURED and for sale at the Gettysburg Foundry.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Jan. 24.

Union & Harmony.

THE Whigs of the County of Adams, and all the opponents of the existing National Administration, in favor of procuring Concert and Harmony of action, as well in reference to the October, as the Presidential Election, will meet at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday Evening the 26th day of August next, (being the Monday evening of Court week,) to appoint Delegates to a State Convention to be held in Harrisburg, on the 4th day of September next, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the overthrow of the present corrupt Administration of the General Government.

Let all the friends of the good cause, and the best interests of the country attend.

July 22.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he has taken that Stand formerly occupied by Wm. GILLESPIE, in Baltimore-street, directly opposite Mr. Yeatts' Hotel, where he is now prepared to offer

An entirely New, Large, and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hardware & Queensware,

selected with great care, and bought upon the very best terms for CASH. Among his general assortment are the following articles:

- Blue, Black, and Brown Cloths, Polish and Invisible Green do.
- Black ribbed and plain Cassimeres, Fancy Melbourne ribbed do.
- Plain fancy-colored do.
- Superior black Satin Vestings, figured and plain.
- Black Silk Velvet, Superior Tabbies do.
- White Linen Drillings, ribbed and plain.
- Brown do. do.
- Black Summer Cloths, Melbourne ribbed do.
- Elephant and Bang-up Cords, Irish Linens.
- 10-4 Table Diapers, 10-1 Irish Sheetings, Russia and Scotch do.
- Black Mattress Lustrings, Blue Black do.
- Figured and plain Gro de Naps, Plain Gro de Berlin, Fancy Gauze, Satin, and Lace-bordered Shawls.
- White and Black Silk Gloves, Lace and Pic nic do.
- Kid and Beaver do.
- Gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Beaver do.
- White and Black Silk Hose, Do. do. do.
- Do. do. colored do.
- A handsome assortment of Bonnet Ribbons, Lavens, Calicoes, (as low as 6c.), Mouseline de Laines, With a great variety of almost every other description of GOODS.

to which he would respectfully call the attention of the Citizens of Gettysburg and neighborhood—as from the "usual" terms upon which they were bought, he will be enabled, as he is determined, to sell them at very reduced and unusual prices.

D. H. SWOPE.

Gettysburg, April 22.

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

CABINET-MAKING.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he continues the above business, in all its various branches, at his Shop on the South-east Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, where he has continually on hand, and will manufacture to order, the best

Furniture,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, SUCH AS

SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS,

TABLES, CUPBOARDS,

Bedsteads, Cradles,

and every thing in his line, on the most moderate terms, and in the most fashionable manner.

The encouragement he has heretofore received, has exceeded his highest expectations; and he hopes, by a strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of the public favor.

All kinds of Country Produce, or even CASH, will be received in exchange for Furniture.

He is also provided with a handsome

HEARSE

for the conveyance of the dead, and will attend, with great promptness, to the making of

COFFEYS.

He invites the Public to call and examine the articles he has on hand; and if he has not any thing exactly suited to their taste, he will manufacture such as they may desire, promptly, and on the most pleasing terms.

LAZARUS SHARP.

Gettysburg, May 6.

LILY WHITE, for the Ladies' Toilet. A superior cosmetic for beautifying the skin. For Sale by

March 4. Geo. R. Gilbert & Co.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I OFFER myself again to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing Election. (If I receive the nomination of our next General County Delegation.) I would then warmly solicit your suffrages; and should I be so fortunate as to become the honored Candidate of your choice, I would evince my gratitude to you all, by a faithful discharge of the duties of said Office, and by adhering to impartiality, and to impartial, humane, and social feeling.

The Public's humble servant, WM. ALBRIGHT.

Conowingo township, April 29.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: THROUGH kind persuasions of many of my friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate for SHERIFF at the ensuing Election; and respectfully solicit your votes. And should I be so fortunate as to receive your confidence by being elected to that office, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity and impartiality.

FREDERICK DIEHL.

Franklin township, March 18.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: THROUGH the encouragement of many of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election. (should I receive the nomination of the Convention to settle a County ticket,) and if elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of that office promptly and impartially.

JACOB KEILER.

Monrovia township, April 22.

Geo. W. McCIellan,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for placing him on the return with the present and former Sheriffs, and again offers himself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should he be honored with their confidence in placing him in that Office, no exertion on his part shall be wanting for a faithful discharge of the duties of that important trust.

Gettysburg, March 18.

GETTYSBURG STEAM-FOUNDRY.

THIS Establishment has been fitted up at a heavy expense, and is now in full operation, and well calculated for doing all kinds of

CASTINGS,

both in IRON and BRASS, in the very best manner;

ALSO—ALL KINDS OF SMITH-WORK.

Thankful for the very liberal encouragement met with up to this time, the subscriber would here solicit a continuance of the same; and hopes that citizens of the county, and the surrounding country generally, who are friendly to Home Manufactures, will take an interest in patronizing the Establishment.

Having the very best Grey Foundry Pig the State can boast of, and long and well experienced workmen, he is therefore enabled to produce work of a superior quality.—All orders for work thankfully received and promptly attended to.

A GREAT VARIETY OF CASTINGS,

constantly on hand and for sale at the Foundry—among which are Machinery for Mills, Factories, Threshing Machines, Lime Spreaders, Gudgeons, Cranks, Plough-Irons, Cider-mills, Forge Hammers, Stoves, &c. &c.

GEO. ARNOLD.

June 17.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a cough?—Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical preparation, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave, hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay!

Have you a cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to-day!—To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a cough?—Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in no one of the thousand cases where it has been used, has it failed to relieve.

The above Medicine can be had at the Drug Store of the Subscriber, in Gettysburg.

S. H. BUEHLER.

Dec. 31.

DR. SHUBAUL HEWES' Celebrated Rheumatic, Nerve, and Bone Liniment.

APPLIED morning and night, has cured hundreds. It gives relief in the swelling of the glands of the throat, and relieves the numbness and contractions of the limbs, and will take swellings down, and inflammations out of the flesh, rheumatism, bruises and sprains. It gives immediate relief; it strengthens weak limbs, and extends the cords when contracted. A few drops on sheep's wool, applied to the ear of deaf persons, will, by constant application, cause them to hear in two months' time.

The above medicine can be had at the Drug Store of the subscriber, in Gettysburg.

S. H. BUEHLER.

Jan. 7.

Houck's Panacea,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Consumption, &c. For sale at the Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 14.

PROTHONOTARY. A CARD.

FRIENDS having announced my name to the Voters of Adams County for the Office of Register and Recorder, I would take the liberty respectfully to offer myself a candidate (if nominated) for the Office of Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts; and solicit the suffrages of the public.

AMOS MAGINLY.

Fairfield, April 1.

To the Freeman of Adams Co.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I OFFER myself to your consideration for the Office of PROTHONOTARY, &c. at the ensuing Election.—Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, I pledge myself to discharge the duties to the best of my ability.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, June 21.

To the Voters of Adams County.

SUBJECT to the nomination of the Convention to settle the County Ticket, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

JAMES RUSSELL.

Franklin township, May 6.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

THE Subscriber offers himself to the consideration of his fellow-citizens of Adams County, as a Candidate for the Office of PROTHONOTARY of said County, (provided he shall receive the nomination of the Convention to settle a County Ticket,) and respectfully solicits their support.

BERNHART GILBERT.

Feb. 25.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I OFFER myself to your consideration for the Office of PROTHONOTARY, at the ensuing election, (should I receive the nomination of the County Convention.) Having had some experience in the duties connected with the office, I flatter myself should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, to be able to render general satisfaction.

JOHN PICKING.

East Berlin, June 24.

THE HUMAN HAIR.—Where the hair is observed to be growing thin, nothing can be more preposterous than the use of oils, greases or any fatty matter. Their application can only be recommended through the grossest ignorance, as they hasten the fall of the hair, by increasing the relaxation of the skin. When there is a harsh, dry, or contracted skin, and where the small blood vessels which carry nourishment to the bulb are obstructed, then the oils, &c. may be good, as they tend to relax the skin; but alone, they are of no avail. There must be a stimulus, to rouse the vessels from their torpor, and quicken the current of the blood.

[Extract from Clirrhugh's Treatise on the Hair.]

The Balm of Columbia is the only preparation that can have effect, being entirely free from any oily substance.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1838.

A CASE IN POINT.—I had unfortunately lost nearly all the hair from the top of my head, when I commenced the use of the Balm of Columbia, and have, by the use of two bottles, had my head covered with a fine growth of Hair. There can be no mistake in the matter, as any of my friends can see by calling on me. I had also become quite gray, but had the gray hairs plucked out, and it has grown in, as the Balm says, of the natural color. If any body doubts these facts, let them call upon me and see.

A. RINGE.

No. 19 Centuries Slip, Agent of Detroit Line.

To the incredulous.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1838.—I have been entirely bald during 13 years, and I have now, by the use of the genuine Balm of Columbia, my head covered with fine hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous, who will take the trouble to call at my house.

J. P. SCHUMAKER, 47 Attorney st.

The above valuable article can be had at the Drug-store of the subscriber, Gettysburg.

S. H. BUEHLER.

Feb. 25.

PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.

The Blind Pills are said to be incurable by external applications.—Solomon Hays warrants the contrary. His Liniment will cure Blind Pills. Facts are more stubborn than theories. He solicits all respectable Physicians to try it upon their patients. It will do them no harm, and it is known that every physician who has had the honesty to make the trial, has candidly admitted that it has succeeded in every case they have known.

Then why not use it? It is the recipe of one of our most respectable members, now deceased. Why refuse to use it? Because it is issued as a proprietary medicine? Is this a sufficient excuse for suffering their honest patients to linger in distress? We think not. Physicians shall be convinced that there is no humbug or quackery about this article.

Why then not alleviate human suffering? If they won't try it before, let them after all other prescriptions fail. Physicians are respectfully requested to do themselves and patients the justice to use this article. It shall be taken from the bottles, and done up as their prescriptions, if they desire. Let them apply to Comstock & Co. at the Drug Store, No. 2 Fletcher-street, near Pearl, N. York, and of most respectable druggists throughout the country.

SOLOMON HAYS.

FLORENCE, (Ma.) Sept. 28, 1838. A GENTLEMAN of the highest standing in this town, who has been dreadfully afflicted with the Blind Pills for the last 26 years, called upon me and freely confessed to me his situation. After describing the severity of the complaint, he remarked he had not been so well for 20 years past, as he was at that moment. He had used one bottle of Hays' Liniment. To use his own words, he said "the whole human family, who were thus afflicted, ought to be made acquainted with this medicine."

The above article can be had at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 14.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

To the Independent Voters of Adams Co. FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I OFFER myself to your consideration, at the ensuing General Election, as a Candidate for the Offices of Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court: And pledge myself, if elected, to discharge the duties of those Offices with fidelity and promptitude.

JACOB LEFEVER.

March 18, 1839.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens: I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Offices of Register, Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court, at the ensuing Election. Having, from practical experience, acquired a perfect knowledge of the duties of those Offices, I hope, (if nominated and elected,) to be able to do the business promptly, correctly, and in person.

The Public's humble servant, WILLIAM KING.

Feb. 25.

FRESH SUPPLY OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

S. Withersow

HAS just returned from the City, and is now opening at his Store, on the corner of the Centre Square and Baltimore-street, a most splendid assortment of

GOODS,

suitable to the season—amongst which are a fine supply of SUPERFINE CLOTHES, of all colors, the best ever brought to the borough of Gettysburg:

Cassimeres, Cassimeres, Satinets, Mouseline de Laines, and Shawls, Irish Linen, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Figured Bombazines, Summer Cloths; AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILKS, black, blue, black, colored & figured Cambric and Jaconett Muslins, Barr'd do. do.

Calicoes and Chintz from 6c to 50;

BOUVETS,

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETING;

in fact, every thing in his line from "a needle to an anchor."—Also, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c. &c.

all of which have been purchased on the very lowest terms, and with great care; and can be sold, he ventures to say, as cheap as they can be procured at any establishment in the country. He invites the public to call and view his assortment—confident that no one desirous of purchasing will be able to resist the tempting BARGAINS he is enabled to offer them.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, April 22.

Brandreth's Vegetable Pills.

PUBLIC OPINION.—Public opinion is perhaps the only unerring guide from whose decision there is no appeal; and was there ever such a manifestation of its approval, as there is with Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills? Step by step has this Medicine wormed itself into favor, in spite of envy, derision and scorn. Triumphant has been its progress to its present sphere of extensive usefulness. It has surmounted obstacles before which quackery sinks paralyzed—and has gained for itself a reputation which neither Physicians, nor flippant, sordid, counterfeiting apothecaries can ever injure. These charlatans nevertheless do assail it with the malignant shafts of their despicable envy, and which rebounds upon themselves with a power each day on the increase, until they themselves will be covered with the slime of their own manufacturing. They can no more injure the reputation of Brandreth's Pills than they can lay their hands upon the sun.

How to be secure from Counterfeits. Never to purchase Brandreth's Pills without being positively sure that the person selling has a copper plate certificate of Agency, and observe it has been renewed—no certificate being any guarantee after twelve months from date that Pills sold by the holder are genuine.

All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, and George Hodgkinson on the edge, are counterfeits, and made to deceive the public and evade the law at the same time. These, and indeed all counterfeit Pills, if used according to the direction of my Pills are calculated to destroy life. They are made by men having no standing or respectability, without habitation or name—perfectly careless of consequences, provided money is obtained.

Extract from Dr. B's address to the Citizens of the U. States.

And be careful to remember that I have never authorized any Doctor, Druggist, Apothecary, or Pedlar, in the U. States, to sell my Pills. These contemptible persons can never sell counterfeits. Never forget that this class, Doctors, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Pedlars are the men who sell counterfeits, and that all tradesmen who are made agents, have each of them a copperplate certificate of Agency, signed in writing with a pen by me; and which certificate requires renewal every twelve months, it being no guarantee for more than one year from date—observe the date is not written, it is copperplate.

The following are my duly authorized Agents in Adams County, Pa.: Gettysburg.—Thomas J. Cooper, and John M. Stevenson.

Littlestown.—J. & J. S. Davis.

East Berlin.—Wm. Haldebrand.

Neio Chester.—Adam Epley.

Hunterstown.—Abraham King.

N. B. All persons who wish to become Agents for the above Medicine will please apply to

Thomas J. Cooper, Gettysburg, General Distributing Agent for Adams county.

Feb. 4.

Rose Ointment,

FOR Tetter, Ringworms, Pimples on the face, and other Cutaneous eruptions, prepared by VAUGHAN & DAVIS, Philadelphia. Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29.

144 Christie st. corner of Delancy st. May 21, 1838.

The above article for sale by Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, New York; by nearly every Druggist in the U. States; and by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Independent Voters of Adams Co. FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the several Courts, at the next general election. Should I be so fortunate as to





ADAMS SENTINEL.  
GETTYSBURG, Pa. August 12, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY.**  
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE WHIG  
NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The "Lady's Book" for August has been received—and is not behind former numbers for beauty of execution, and interesting contents. Its embellishments are very fine. It is always a welcome visitor to the Ladies.

### Death of a Stranger.

An inquest was held yesterday by Esquires Walter and Danner, upon the body of a man, who was found dead in the field of Capt. Thomas McKnight, in Franklin township. He was a stranger, and had been wandering about the neighborhood from Thursday last, in a state of derangement. There was nothing about him, from which his name or place of residence could be ascertained. He was apparently about 35 years of age, and meanly clad.

### Florida War Renewed!

A small detachment of U. S. troops, under the command of Col. Carney, in number 23, were surprised by Indians in the night of the 22d ult. on the Colosahatchie river, and 14 of them killed! The rest escaped with difficulty. This is the kind of peace accomplished by Gen. Macomb's Treaty!

We have seen a copy of the "Lord's Prayer," designed and executed by Mr. Goodwane, Professor of Penmanship, now teaching in this place. The arrangement displays great taste, and the execution much labor and minute detail. The word Heaven is illuminated by the sun, moon and stars; and the letters which compose the word Bread are ingeniously interspersed with ears of corn and clusters of the vine. This beautiful design is well worthy a place in the parlor of every family of taste and piety. The Author, we understand, has a few copies for sale.

We were led to step into the class-room of Mr. Goodwane a few days since, and saw the performance of several pupils. Although but few lessons had been taken, the improvement of all was sufficiently apparent to prove the skill of the teacher, and afford the highest encouragement to the learner. To those desirous of writing a good hand, we should suppose the present opportunity worthy attention.

North Carolina.—The result of the election in four Congressional districts has been ascertained. The same members that were in the last Congress have been re-elected. Nine districts are yet to be heard from.

A Profitable Cruise.—A Whaling Ship arrived at Wilmington on Tuesday last, from a cruise of only 14 months in the South Seas, bringing with her (after selling oil sufficient in South America to pay all her expenses during her absence,) 2,400 barrels of oil, \$1,400 in specie, and 20,000 lbs. of whalebone.

Texas and the Indians.—Two severe engagements took place on the 15th and 17th of July, between the Texan troops and a large body of the Cherokees, Caddos and other Indians—in both which the Indians were defeated with considerable loss.

A severe tornado was experienced at New Haven, Conn. a few days ago. It swept over 17 miles, and destroyed one church, five dwellings, and numerous barns, out-houses, trees, &c. but fortunately not one person was killed. One boy was carried by the force of the wind from a barn into an adjoining lot upon some hay, without injury; and a number of other remarkable instances of preservation are recorded.

LITTLETON, August 9, 1839.  
Mr. HARPER:—We have a real Anti-Yan Buren Turnip, raised by Dr. Jos. A. SHORR, measuring 26 inches around, and 10 inches from the stock to the commencement of the root, and weighing 5½ lbs. D.

Appointment by the Governor.  
JAMES K. MOORHEAD, of Pittsburg, to be Adjutant General of the Militia of Pennsylvania, for three years from the 3d inst.

Col. Stone, of the Commercial, writing from Saratoga Springs, says:—"It is understood that Mr. Clay has passed Montreal on his way to Quebec. He is expected at Burlington, (Vt.) on the 6th, and will attend the commencement of the University on Wednesday. We expect him here on Thursday, and he will receive a warm reception. How long he will remain at the Springs, I am not advised. From Saratoga he will wend his way South to the Sulphur Springs in Virginia, and thence home to Kentucky."

The Great Western and British Queen Spoken.—The ship Europe arrived last evening from Liverpool, reports that on Friday, at 9 A. M. Sandy Hook distant 150 miles, exchanged signals with the Great Western; at 10, saw the British Queen, 20 miles astern. The Roscoe also arrived last evening from the Hook, and at 2 P. M. saw the British Queen 193 miles from the Hook, the Great Western 13 miles ahead and about 15 farther South.—N. Y. Gaz.

### A LOSING BUSINESS.

The Old Mint of the United States used to be wisely and cheaply managed, and was competent to all the wants of the country—until Mr. Benton took it into his head to have branches to carry out this gold humbug. Three Branch Mints were accordingly ordered to be established—one at New Orleans—one at Charlotte, the centre of the gold region of N. Carolina—and one at Dahlonega, among the mountains of Georgia. These three Branches went into operation in 1837; and cost a large amount of money for edifices, independently of \$82,000 for officers' salaries, &c. in 1838, during which year they coined in eagles and small change \$227,323. During the same period, the mother mint at Philadelphia, coined nearly \$4,000,000, at an expense of \$66,000.

The single case of the Branch at New Orleans, however, most conclusively illustrates the impolicy of the whole Branch System.

A very large sum was originally appropriated for the buildings and machinery, in addition to which there was expended in the establishment, in 1838—

Salaries to officers, \$12,900

Compensation to laborers, 22,000

Incidental expenses and wastage 17,100

Being \$52,000 for the maintenance of the establishment whilst it was engaged in coining \$40,243!! The Government thus having expended all the money that was coined at the mint, in 1838, and \$11,757 more to the bargain. It must, as Paddy says, do a large amount of this business to make a living.

A Pennsylvania Load.—The Baltimore Patriot states that Mr. Henry G. Brown, residing near Brownville, Pa. with an ordinary six horse team, hauled last week from Hagerstown to Frederick, forty-two barrels of whiskey, estimated to weigh 13,000 pounds. This "monster" of a load was brought in safety to that city, (by the way, over the worst of the road,) but the wagon proving insufficient, 15 barrels were unloaded there, and the remainder brought on to Baltimore, consigned to Messrs. Reynolds & Mosher. This is probably the heaviest wagon load ever brought over the mountains.

Schools in New-York.—According to Major Noah, there are in the State of New-York, ten thousand and six hundred District Schools, with five hundred and forty thousand scholars, and a State capital of more than five millions and three hundred thousand dollars! The amount of state income from the above capital, is \$275,000, and the appropriation \$200,000.

The Nantucket Inquirer states that there now living in that town fifty-seven persons, whose united ages number almost as many years as have transpired since the world began! The ages of these 57 individuals amount to an aggregate of 4804 years. The eldest is a female of 97—the youngest, of whom there are five, are over fourscore each—average of the whole upwards of 84 years.—Males, 21; females 36.

Crime in Ohio.—The Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county, Ohio, at a late session, passed sentence upon twenty-six criminals, tried and convicted for State offences. Of these twenty-six, there were eleven for grand larceny, three for horse stealing, three for burglary, two for passing counterfeit money, four for an assault with intent to kill, one for bigamy, and one for receiving stolen goods.

Illinois.—In this state we have little short of half a million of inhabitants, more than 1,300 miles of rail roads, over 100 miles of canal in progress, and yet there are men living among us, who can recollect the time when there was not a single Anglo-American in Illinois. Among the number of these is colonel Menard, of Kaskaskia, whose name was given to a new county by the legislature at its last session. He saw the first steamboat ascend the Mississippi river. That improvement brought New Orleans within ten days of Illinois, which before was three months distant. He will, we hope, yet being in green old age, live to see an incident quite as important—the passage of a locomotive with its train of cars, from Chicago to the mouth of the Ohio in 12 hours.—Buck Woodsman.

Eloquent and True.—The Baltimore American, in allusion to the abundant crops of the present year, forcibly and eloquently observes:—"There can be nothing plainer than that, in proportion as the supply of the necessities of life is increased, and consequently their price diminished, do we add to the sum of national wealth as well as comfort. The acre that produces fifty bushels of wheat, not only makes its proprietor richer to that amount, but gives existence to property, which had previously not being save in the vast laboratory of Nature, whence it has been collected in the minutest particles, and made to assume a tangible and palpable form.—Each bushel of grain is so much food for man or beast, made from the earthen mound on which it grew, and caught from the thunder cloud that in its gloomy flight dispensed, in the form of electricity, the active principle which furnishes nourishment to thousands."

An Awful Warning.—The Reading (Eng.) Mercury of a late date says:—"On Tuesday week a woman of the name of Brown, wife of one of the men employed upon this line of rail-road, was struck speechless on her journey to Tisbury, when making use of foul imprecations. She still remains in the same awful state."

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Henry Clay.—The New York Times says:—"If the public press may be supposed to reflect the sentiments of the people, nothing can be more certain than that indications in every quarter point to Mr. CLAY, as the man upon whom are centered the favorable regards of the vast majority of the opponents of the administration throughout the Union. All our information derived through other sources, all that we learn by letters or conversations with intelligent and impartial friends—men who are ready to sacrifice personal preferences and predilections for the cause—confirm the impression which is derived from the tone of the majority of the opposition papers. As far as this State is concerned, there can be no doubt that Mr. Clay has been, and is steadily advancing in popular favor. The more he is known, the more are his splendid talents as a statesman—his sincere and comprehensive patriotism—and his generous and chivalric character acknowledged and appreciated."

The Children in the Woods.—Two sons of Mr. Thomas Davis, a settler at the Pine River, 24 miles north-west of Quebec, were found missing in the beginning of the week before last; a search was made in the evening, and the next day the neighboring settlers were alarmed and upwards of fifty turned out and searched that day and the following; they were discovered about three miles from the house, after being out three days and two nights, on the other side of the river, which, it appears, they had crossed with the intention of visiting a settler on the other side. One of them was ten years old, the other seven, both boys. When they found they were lost, they clambered up a high rock and there determined to remain for fear of wandering farther off. Here they passed the two nights and three days, with nothing to eat but the leaves of some wild sorrel which is found in the woods. They were discovered by occasionally hallooing; the oldest was quite exhausted, but the youngest, who was more resigned to his fate, was able to walk home. This settlement is on the margin of the interminable northern forests, and as bears frequently come out in the settlement, after three days search it was supposed they had been devoured, when their distant but feeble cries were fortunately heard by a few of the party in search.—Quebec Gazette.

Melancholy Death.—On the 6th inst. MARY VIRGINIA, infant daughter of the Rev. George St. C. Hussey, of Fayetteville, whilst at play, fell from the porch of his dwelling into a vessel, used for the purpose of collecting water, and was drowned. The child had escaped parental vigilance but a short time, before its situation was discovered; yet every remedial effort to restore life proved unavailing.—Chambersburg Whig.

The following curious circumstances occasioned an alarm of fire at Philadelphia on Thursday week. Several children had been put to bed in one of the rooms of John McCabe's tavern, in Laetitia Court, leaving with them a lighted candle, which a hungry rat seized and carried off, setting fire to the bed-clothes in passing underneath the bed. The children fortunately escaped uninjured, tho' several quilts & blankets were destroyed.

MARRIED.  
On the 1st inst. by the Rev. W. C. Bennett, Rev. Jacob Bear, of New-Chester, to Miss Elenora Amelia Entler, of Berlin.

DIED.  
On Saturday evening last, Mrs. Jane Horner, wife of Mr. Eli Horner, of Cumberland township.

State of the Thermometer.		[KEPT AT MR. BUEHLER'S.]	
		7 A. M.	1½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 4,	63	79	67
Monday,	5,	65	83
Tuesday,	6,	65	81
Wednesday,	7,	64	81
Thursday,	8,	71	80
Friday,	9,	69	77
Saturday,	10,	59	76

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having furnished himself with every thing necessary for the accommodation of **BOARDERS**, would be willing to take from

### 5 to 10 Decent Boarders.

by the day, week, or month, on as moderate terms as any other Boarding-house in Gettysburg. His residence is in West Middle Street, a few doors from the corner of Baltimore and said Middle Street. SAMUEL LITTLE.  
Gettysburg, Aug. 12.

### NOTICE.

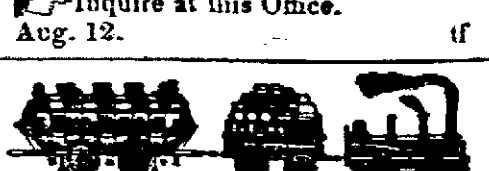
Estate of Henry Meals, dec'd.  
THE Subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of HENRY MEALS, deceased, late of Huntington township, Adams county—hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to make immediate payment of their respective dues; and all persons having claims or demands against said Estate to make known the same without delay.

The first named Administrator resides in Huntington township, and the last named in Tyrone township, Adams County.

WM. MEALS. } Adm's.  
N. DIETRICK, Jr. }  
Aug. 5.

The Administrators will attend at the house of William Meals, in Huntington township, on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th days of September next, for the purpose of accommodating those who are interested in the above notice.

FOR SALE,  
A Cooking Stove,  
In good order—one of Hughes'.  
Inquire at this Office.  
Aug. 12.



Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the above Road, that an Election will be held at the house of Col. George Leakes, in the Borough of Abbotstown, Adams county, Pa., on Tuesday the 3rd day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for ONE PRESIDENT and EIGHT DIRECTORS of said Company.

Stockholders will bear in mind, that according to the Act creating the Company, "No share or shares of stock shall be entitled to vote at any election, or at any general or special meeting of the said company, on which any installment or arrearages may have been due and payable more than twenty days previously to the said election or meeting."

R. W. MIDDLETON, Sec'y.  
August 5.

### AUDITORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Auditors by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to distribute certain moneys in the hands of the Trustees of RICHARD BROWN, to and amongst such of his Creditors as are entitled to the same, will meet (by adjournment,) at the house of James A. Thompson, in Gettysburg, on Thursday the 5th day of September next—when and where the Creditors of the said RICHARD BROWN are notified to attend.

WM. N. IRVINE, } Aud'ts.  
R. F. MC CONAUGHY, }  
J. M. STEVENSON, }  
Aug. 5.

### Dandruff and Baldness.

THE article named below, is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development. In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of some of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from DANDRUFF, which it does most perfectly; and thus prevents BALDNESS.

CAUTION.—Observe that each bottle of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Certificates from the Mayor of Philadelphia, and others equally respectable, are to be seen where it is to be sold.

The above medicine can be had at the Drug Store of the subscriber, in Gettysburg. S. H. BUEHLER.  
Aug. 12.

### TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and that they have appointed Monday the 26th day of August inst. for hearing me and my creditors, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

MICHAEL NEWMAN.  
Gettysburg, Aug. 5.

### TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Penn., for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Monday the 26th day of August inst., for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WILLIAM J. COOK.  
August 5.

### MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

THERE will be an Encampment of Volunteers formed in Petersburg, (York Springs,) on Thursday the 22d of August next, to continue THREE DAYS, for instruction and improvement in Field Duty. It is expected that the number of Troops will be considerable: not less than EIGHT or TEN Companies of the different description of force—Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle, and Infantry.

WM. R. STEWART, M. D.  
HENRY BITTINGER,  
JONAS JOHN, Captain,  
WILLIAM GARDNER,  
WILLIAM BRANDON,  
MOSES MYERS,  
Committee of Arrangement of the Union Central Encampment.  
Petersburg, (Y. S.) July 5.

### PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

NOTICE is hereby given to those persons who have subscribed in aid of Pennsylvania College, that the last instalment was due on the 1st day of June last, which they are desired to pay as soon as possible to J. H. McCLELLAN, Esq., at the Bank of Gettysburg, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

S. H. BUEHLER, Treas'r.  
Gettysburg, July 1.

BRASS KNOCKERS,  
Potatoe Steamers, Iron Furnaces, &c.  
MANUFACTURED and for sale at the Gettysburg Foundry.

GEORGE ARNOLD.  
Jan. 24.

### Union & Harmony.

THE Whigs of the County of Adams, and all the opponents of the existing National Administration, in favor of procuring Concert and Harmony of action, as well in reference to the October, as the Presidential Election, will meet at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday Evening the 26th day of August next, (being the Monday evening of Court week,) to appoint Delegates to a State Convention to be held in Harrisburg, on the 4th day of September next, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the overthrow of the present corrupt Administration of the General Government.

Let all the friends of the good cause, and the best interests of the country attend.  
July 22.

### Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 26th day of August next, viz.:

The Account of John Meals, one of the Executors of the Estate of Henry Rife, Jr. deceased.

The Account of John L. Gubernator, one of the Executors of the Estate of Henry Hemler, deceased.

The Account of John, Michael, George and Daniel Baker, Executors of the Estate of George Baker, deceased.

The Second Account of Samuel B. Epley, one of the Administrators of the Estate of Peter Epley, deceased.

The Account of Joseph E. Hemler, one of the Executors of the Estate of Henry Hemler, deceased.

The Account of Elijah Seabrooks, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Henry Kauffman, deceased.

The Account of John Marshall, Administrator of the Estate of John Grim, deceased.

—ALSO—  
The Account of Henry Reilly, Guardian of Samuel, John, Henry, and Mary Lilly, minor children of Henry Lilly, deceased.

JACOB LEFEVER, Register.  
Register's Office, Gettysburg, July 29, 1839.

### STOVES! STOVES!

500  
FOUNDRY STOVES!

THE subscriber is now getting in readiness for the Fall sales, from 4 to 500 STOVES, all trimmed in the neatest and best manner—comprising the greatest variety ever offered to the public in this place; among which are:

- 20 different sizes & patterns Nine-plate.
- 6 do. do. Parlor do. (a new and very neat article.)
- 6 do. do. Cook do. (among which is the Premium Stove.)
- 2 do. do. Franklin do.
- 1 Miller's Patent do. for heating two rooms at the same time.

Among the above Stoves are many new and handsome patterns. Public attention is invited, as I will be able to furnish any kind or size of Stoves that may be desired.

The above Stoves are of my own manufactory in the Foundry—will be sold cheap, and all warranted. Persons wishing to purchase Stoves, will find it to be their interest to give me a call.  
Old Stoves, Metal, Copper and Brass, taken in exchange for new Stoves.  
GEO. ARNOLD.  
July 22.

AMERICAN HOTEL  
GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has removed from his Old Stand (the Globe Inn) to that large and commodious

THREE-STORY HOUSE, lately occupied as a Store by Col. Samuel Withrow. It is situated on the South East Corner of the Diamond, and immediately opposite the Bank and the Public Offices, where, by strict attention to business, he is determined to please and accommodate all those who may choose to give him a call.

A. B. KURTZ.  
Gettysburg, April 1, 1839.  
N. B. He begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his old customers for their liberal encouragement.

### PAPER.

THE Subscriber has made an arrangement at Philadelphia, which will enable him to keep constantly on hand, a supply of

Cap and Post Paper, of the finest quality—which he will dispose of by the ream or smaller quantity.

S. H. BUEHLER.  
Aug. 6.

### LAW NOTICE.

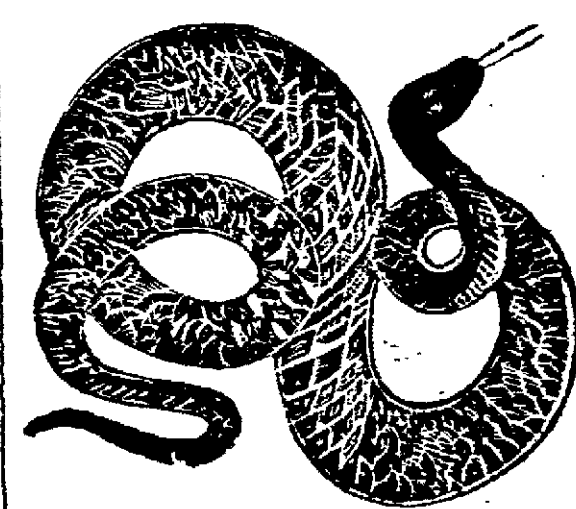
### C. BAKER

WILL practice Law in the several Courts of Adams County. Office in Chambersburg street, one door west of Mr. Buehler's Store.  
Gettysburg, April 26.

### Camomile Tonic & Family

### Aperient Pills,

FOR sale at the Drug Store of the Subscriber, in Gettysburg.  
S. H. BUEHLER.  
March 4.



CIRCUS & MENAGERIE  
EXHIBITION UNITED.

JOSEPH E. M. HOBBS, (Manager,) respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that the above celebrated establishment will visit Gettysburg, with their fine collection of Animals, and beautiful Stud of Horses, and Company of Equestrians, who stand unrivalled in their profession, on Thursday the 22d inst., for one day only. Hours of Exhibition from 1 to 5 P. M. Admittance 50 cts., Children, half price.

The Scenes in the Circle will present a variety of new and interesting feats of horsemanship and other varied scenes of amusements, and Equestrian Exercises, which, together with their fine collection of Living Animals, will afford a rich and rare treat to the naturalist and lover of Equestrian and Gymnastic exercises. The Manager pledges himself that there shall be nothing wanting on his part to render the Exhibition both agreeable and interesting. Also that there shall be nothing introduced in the performance that can offend the ear of the most fastidious, but the whole will be conducted with the utmost order and decorum. Commodious seats will be erected for the accommodation of visitors. Ladies and Juvenile visitors always have the preference. For a list of the Animals contained in this Menagerie, and description of Equestrian Performance, see bills at the Hotels.

There will be an Exhibition at the same time and place, of rare specimens of the fine Arts, the richest, rarest and most extensive collection of PAINTINGS, ever offered to an American public, representing Burning Mountains, Conflagrations, Landscapes, Waterfalls, Battles, Cities, Buildings, Shipwrecks, &c. In addition to the Paintings, there will be exhibited a collection of Asiatic Serpents, consisting of the immense Anaconda or Terror of Ceylon, the Boa Constrictor or Strangling Serpent of Java, the Pombou or Python from Madras, also, that extraordinary Reptile, the Amphis Beana, from Calcutta, the connecting link between the Serpent and Worm.

Admission 25 cents. Entrance to this splendid Exhibition from the inside of the Menagerie and Circus Pavilion.  
August 12.

### NEW

### Fruit & Confection Store.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a STORE in the building next door east of Mr. Thompson's Hotel, in Chambersburg street—where he has on hand

A GREAT VARIETY OF  
Fruits, Confections, Toys,  
and almost every article suitable for retail in such an establishment. He will also be able to supply, at reduced prices, persons from the country, who desire to retail any of the above articles. He invites the public to call and see his Store.  
CONRAD WEAVER.  
Gettysburg, June 10.

### Peters' Vegetable Pills.

To all whom it may concern.  
THE opinions of the Medical Faculty, in favor of Peters' Vegetable Anti-bilious Pills:  
We the undersigned, members of the medical faculty, having examined the properties of Dr. Peters' Pills, and used them in our practice, most cheerfully recommend them as a family medicine, and consider them the best vegetable pills we have ever used.  
Doctor Ellwell. Doctor Harris.  
" Ramsey. " Shwater.  
" Anderson, " Bernard.  
January 1st, 1838.

Dear Sir:—I have made frequent use of your Pills in Bilious Fever, Costiveness, disease of the Liver, sick-headache, general debility, &c. and in all cases have found them a valuable medicine. J. D. BOYD, M. D.

February 7, 1837.  
To Dr. Peters—Dear Sir: Having used your vegetable pills in my practice, for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Bilious Cholice, Heartburn, Nervous Debility, &c.—They are a safe and mild cathartic and aperient, being the best I have ever used.  
GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

Dr. Peters is most happy to be able to state on the authority of a great number of regular physicians, that wherever his Vegetable Pills have been introduced, they have almost superseded the adoption of mercurial experiments, for their peculiar faculty in sweetening the blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious juices, and in giving strength and tone to the nerves, prevents disease from acquiring that strength which must be got under, if at all, by dangerous remedies.  
Prepared by Jos. Priestly Peters, M. D. 29 Liberty street, New-York. For sale by Samuel H. Buehler, Gettysburg. G. R. Gilbert & Co. Gettysburg. William Johnson, Fairfield.  
Jan. 14.

### Houck's Panacea,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Consumption, &c. For sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.



### Questions to be decided by the People.

The U. States Gazette gives the annexed questions, which are to be decided by the People at the next Presidential election.—They are to the point, and if there is virtue enough in the land, it is not difficult to say what the result will be:

1st. Shall the President of the U. States, by means of the immense and dangerous patronage he now possesses, force upon the people, against their own oft and decided expression of disapprobation, the Sub-Treasury scheme, whereby the Executive influence and power, already dangerous to their rights, will be greatly increased?

2d. Will they sanction the enormous peculations and defalcations of the public officers, amounting to millions of dollars, by continuing in power those who have sanctioned this public robbery, by re-appointing the defaulters to office, instead of removing them?

3d. Will the people permit the Executive to go on increasing his power, and ruling the country through the means of party discipline, with a sway more absolute than any constitutional monarch in Europe dare exercise?

4th. Is the President to be the Chief Magistrate of the nation, or the mere head and chief of a party?

**Beef.**—The Baltimore American says:—

It will be seen by reference to our semi weekly Report of the Market, that Cattle continue to come in in regular and full supply, and that prices have further receded—the Butchers having made their purchases for the present week at \$6 50 for ordinary to \$8 for prime Cattle. Consumers will no doubt obtain their supplies of Beef at a corresponding rate of prices. The abundant crops with which the whole country has been blessed by a bounteous Providence, must in due course bring down to the standard of former plentiful years, the prices of all the articles which enter into the consumption of the people.

**Proposed acknowledgment of Texian Independence by France.**—The Journal des Debats, the leading ministerial Journal of the French capital, distinctly recommends the acknowledgment of Texian Independence.

The portion of the Franklin Railroad, extending from the Pennsylvania line to Hagerstown, is to be let to contractors on the 17th inst.

The Philadelphia National Gazette of Saturday says that the Court of Common Pleas of that city, before which, under a writ of habeas corpus, the evidence of an alleged conspiracy by Jacob Ridgway, Daniel Mann, and T. W. Dyer, to defraud the creditors of the latter, was examined, have unanimously discharged Mr. Ridgway.

It is stated in the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, that George M. Dallas, Esq. Minister to Russia, has obtained leave to return home, and is expected in September next.

The same paper adds that Mr. Cambreleng will succeed Mr. Dallas as Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg.

**Mr. Webster in England.**—It is stated in the Boston Centinel, that it is the intention of Mr. Webster to remain in London until the close of the present session of Parliament in August. He will then probably make a tour through England, Scotland, and some parts of Ireland, pass over to the continent for a few weeks, return again to England, and be prepared to embark for home in November.

General Scott is on his return to the east, having succeeded in arranging the difficulty connected with the removal of the Winnebago Indians. The Buffalo Advertiser states, that in 1832, Gen. S. concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, by which that tribe ceded to the U. States a great portion of their territory in Wisconsin in exchange for a liberal annuity, and a tract of land west of the Mississippi, agreeing at the same time to remove. It has since been ascertained that the tract west of the Mississippi is not as valuable nor as extensive as was supposed at the time of making the treaty of '32, and the Indians have also manifested a disposition not to remove any where, although very willing to receive the annuity punctually. To put matters straight, and to allay any hostile feelings which might exist on the part of the Winnebagoes, was the object of Gen. Scott's mission, and as we have said above, he has accomplished his undertaking. The Indians have accepted a large and fertile tract of country south of the Missouri, and have agreed positively to remove. We congratulate the citizens of Wisconsin on this removal of one great obstacle to the rapid settlement of their fine territory.—*Amer.*

**Sunday Schools in Lowell, (Mass.)**—If any were disposed to look on the bright side of humanity, and to wish to discover some brilliant demonstration of the progress of light and of education through the mass of our population, especially in the New England States, let him take the manufacturing city of Lowell, which, with a population of only 20,000, has fifteen Sunday Schools, counting, inclusive of teachers, 6000 pupils, three fourths of whom are females, chiefly factory girls over fifteen years of age! Can any town, even in Prussia, show one-third of its population receiving education?—*N. Y. Star.*

A daughter of Mr. Swaim, of Philadelphia, attended a ball a few evenings since, adorned with a circlet of diamonds worth \$20,000. Only think what a host of poor sick devils contributed towards its purchase, by swallowing her father's panacea!—*Boston Post.*

### MR. CLAY.

The experience of each successive day tends to exhibit, in a striking manner, the exalted reputation of that distinguished statesman whose name is placed at the head of our columns, and to whose principles, integrity, and talent, the voice of the country, whenever it can be heard, is rendering a deep, universal, and heartfelt homage. In the progress of his recent journey throughout the West, Mr. CLAY has been met at every step by that expression of honest feeling and affectionate respect which the patriotism of a free, enlightened, and grateful people alone can bestow, uninfluenced by any of those sordid and mercenary motives which the clamor of party spirit or the prospect of reward is constantly calling into action. In the demonstration made by the dictates of voluntary feeling, to the shrine of real and intrinsic greatness, there is something so ennobling and elevated—something so congenial to the impulse of an honest and virtuous mind—that the reception with which Mr. CLAY has every where been welcomed during the brief period of his journey, cannot fail to awaken, in the bosoms of his countrymen, the most lively and enthusiastic prepossession. The language of truth and honesty, so superior to that of flattery and dissimulation by which political distinction and adventitious merit are accustomed on all occasions to be directed, carries with it an agreeable and impressive lesson; and in the reiterated & spontaneous approbation extended to the principles and sentiments of that distinguished individual wherever occasion is permitted, the country is furnished with an evidence of that confidence, well-established reputation and talent, with which the name of Mr. CLAY is universally associated.—*Phila. Gaz.*

**Indian Troubles.**—A new trouble has broken out on the Western frontier—a bloody war between the Sioux and Chippeway tribes of Indians, in which an indiscriminate massacre of men, women and children is prosecuted by the contending parties. The information is contained in a letter dated at Fort Snelling, on the 10th July. It appears that a large number of the Chippeway tribe had assembled at that post a short time before that period to receive their annuities, when the events occurred which are thus related in the letter referred to:

"The Sioux and Chippeways have had a brush at two different points on the St. Croix, and again about thirty miles above the falls of the St. Anthony. The Chippeways, just before leaving the Pillagers, I believe had killed, at Lake Calhoun, a Sioux brave, one much liked and esteemed by his tribe, and took his scalp: an hour or two after sun rise, the news having spread like wild fire, the Sioux, about two hundred strong, left the Falls (St. Anthony.) Hute in-the-day, a Chippeway Chief, had pushed on with his party and was not overtaken. The Sioux, who left the Falls, came across a party of the Rum River Band, attacked them about sunrise the next morning and killed one hundred and thirty-three men, women and children. This was above the Falls. Big Thunder, a Sioux Chief, crossed the country in pursuit of the Strong Ground Band of Chippeways and overtook and fought them at St. Croix. Big Thunder told the Sioux not to fire where the whites were, (Messrs. Atkins and McLeod's party) and as the Chippeways huddled round the whites many of them thus escaped. Notwithstanding the Sioux killed thirty-six men of the Chippeway party, and some women and children.

"The country is in great excitement and will continue so for some time. There will, no doubt, be a general engagement between the Sioux and Chippeways before many months more. Hute in-the-day is a chief not to be trifled with, and the Sioux are consolidating under Bad-Hail, a first rate warrior, who has been to Washington."

**Great Religious Excitement in Bengal.**—In the London Missionary Register for June, received by the Great Western, we find a highly interesting account of a remarkable religious awakening among the Hindoos in the vicinity of Kishnaghar, one of the stations of the Church Missionary Society, on the Jeltingha, a branch of the Hoogly, about 70 miles north of Calcutta. It seems that in 55 villages, extending for sixty miles along the Jeltingha, to the N. E. and S. W. of Kishnaghar, more than 3000 Hindoos have thrown away their idols within a few months, and expressed a desire to be admitted into the Christian church. The movement bears a strong resemblance to that witnessed by the Apostles on the day of Pentecost, and will remind the reader of similar recent scenes in the Society and Sandwich Islands.

We have the report of Archdeacon Deady, who visited the villages at the request of the Lord Bishop (Wilson) of Calcutta, for the purpose of learning the truth respecting the reports of the wonderful change. On ascertaining that they were true, the Bishop immediately entered with his whole soul into the matter, and wrote to London, to the Directors of the Church Missionary Society, urging the importance of sending between 30 and 40 additional clergymen, school-masters, and catechists into this part of the field. "If we can but enter at the *vide et effectual door* in time, not only these 3,000 or 4,000, but the whole population of the fifty or sixty villages, may receive the Christian faith, and resemble our Christian villages in the times of our Anglo-Saxon fore-fathers in the 6th and 7th centuries. Such a glorious scene has never yet been presented to our longing eyes in Bengal!"

The Harrisburg papers contain notices of fourteen applications to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for new Banks and renewals of old charters, comprising an increase of banking capital of about five millions of dollars.

### From the Baltimore American.

It appears to us strange that in the variety of excursions planned during the summer season, for health or recreation, our young men do not more frequently select pedestrian *tours* through the interior of the country, particularly the high mountainous districts by which it is intersected. There is a freedom from restraint about this mode of travelling which to the young has peculiar charms. With stick in hand and knapsack on back, away the pedestrian trudges, stopping when and going where he pleases. He may go slowly or rapidly, and may stay as long as he likes, without reference to coach or steamboat hours. It is true he does not live in huge hot hotels, nor does he gorge himself with dainties nor besot himself with wines, but he does much better—he breathes the pure air and lives upon fruits and rich milk. Besides he enjoys exercise, real *bona fide* exercise, that braces the sinews, expands the muscles, and imparts activity to the frame. When tired, he enjoys his sleep and rises from his couch invigorated and buoyant in spirit. Is it not infinitely more in keeping with the free and discursive spirit of man to go forth upon the hill-tops, when the day is young, and the sun, newly risen, is gilding the landscape and decking it with diamond glories, far and wide, with the breath of the morning, redolent of balmy fragrance, fresh upon his cheek, than to pass his early hours within the darkened confines of his chamber. How well does it befit the season of youthfulness and joy to wander amid the glens or clamber upon the craggy mountain side, than to drag an exhausted frame through the mazes of the dance that heats without refreshing and steals the blood from fashion's cheek. Added to this, what description of men does he meet among the fastnesses erected by the hand of the Creator, and living in familiar converse with the elements? They are the sons of honest toil, whose hearts know no guile, and whose board is ever spread to the way-farer with the welcome of warm hospitality. It is true, they do not converse in courtly phrase, nor can they descend on the merits of the newest Parisian fashion, but they understand the language of independence, and feel that though they wear homespun, they move with the proud step of genuine, right-hearted honesty of intention. As for us, we love to cross hands with these sons of the soil, and delight to watch the glance of their eye as it becomes radiant with kind feeling or honest indignation. They are nature's own noblemen, true and trusty, generous and confiding, who would scorn to dissemble what they feel, or feel what would do them dishonor in the exposure.

**MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.**—A Child rescued from a Panther!—Last Saturday forenoon, Mr. James Ranney and wife, who live about 9 miles east of this village, in the town of Watson, left home on business, leaving their house in charge of their eldest child, a girl aged about 15 years. Near noon the girl heard the infant, aged 14 months, which had been laid while asleep on a bed in an adjoining bed-room, utter a horrid screech, upon which she immediately ran to its relief, and imagine her feelings upon opening the door to see a panther with the babe in its mouth leaping from an open window immediately over the bed! But she, like a true heroine, sprang upon the window screaming at the height of her voice, and upon being joined by the other children about the house pursued the panther at her utmost speed. They followed it about forty rods to a pair of bars which separated the clearing from the forest, at which place the girl states that she approached to within 15 or 20 feet of the panther, when it relinquished its hold of the child, leapt the bars and made its way into the woods. The infant was picked up, much strangled from its rapid movement through the grass and sand which had filled its mouth and eyes, but soon recovered and is now well, save a few scratches about its body, which have the appearance of having been made by the panther's teeth. These marks are very plain, and there are several blood blisters raised where the teeth in slipping came in contact. The girl states that the panther dropped the child once before arriving at the fence, and it is supposed the giving away of the clothing was the cause, as they were much torn.

We have the above particulars from unquestionable authority, and the probability of the story will not be questioned when it is known that the immense forest is inhabited by the panther, and that at this season of the year they frequently are the personification of famine itself, which fact accounts for its approaching the dwelling, the tardiness of its movements, and its inability to leap the bars with its prey in its mouth, as we understand it made two ineffectual efforts before giving it up. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the brave girl who thus saved the life of the child.—*Louisville Journal.*

### From the National Intelligencer.

#### Movements of the Cabinet.

The Army and Navy Chronicle states that the Secretary of War, who left Washington on Thursday last for the North, will stop at Cattaraugus, where he is to hold a treaty with the Indian tribe in that vicinity. At Saratoga Springs, he will join the President of the U. States, and they in company will make a tour over Lakes Ontario and Erie as far as Detroit—and possibly to Sault St. Marie. Major S. COOPER, Assistant Adjutant General, is acting Secretary of War.

From the same paper we learn that Commodore I. CHAUNCEY acts as Secretary of the Navy during the absence of Mr. Paulding, who is on a visit to New York.

**Scruples.**—At a recent trial of an important case, we think it was a charge of murder, near Boston. Several of the persons called to the jury box were excused on the plea that they could not conscientiously convict a person of a crime that involved capital punishment. In the charge to the jury, after the testimony and argument, in the same case, Judge Shaw took occasion to refer to the circumstance of the jurors' plea, and having been excused on that ground. The Boston Times says:—The general course of his argument was that the laws are made by the community, through the Legislature, and upon questions of this kind must be presumed to be right, by the individuals of which the community is composed. Should they appear afterwards to be wrong, the legislature can speedily alter and correct them—but so long as they exist, it is the duty of all to obey, and the proper officers of the law to enforce. Of capital punishment, if a juror has a right to say that he will not enforce the law, although the crime may have been clearly committed, then it follows that the Judge may do so—or the Sheriff may refuse to arrest or imprison the murderer, upon the same conscientious scruple. Farther than this, if a juror has a right to set aside one law because he disapproves of the principle on which it is founded, or the punishment to which it would lead, he must have the right to set aside any other or all laws. If the right exist, it exists without limitation—and the general exercise of such a right by jurors would nullify all law, and make void the proceedings of courts of justice. The recognition of such a course of proceeding by jurors, would cause such confusion in the minds of men in relation to the expediency and propriety of many laws, that it would be difficult to empanel a jury or procure a conviction.

The jurors, he said, were not liable for the errors of the law, or for its existence at all. They do not make and cannot alter it. The Legislature must do that, when occasion may require. The duty of a man, as an individual, was to endeavor to have the laws made perfect, and to obey all the laws in existence as a good citizen; and as a juror or officer, to enforce them, he not being answerable for the consequences that may ensue. The weight of obligation in executing important laws, rests not upon the court or jury, but upon the Legislature which enacted, and the community which, aware of the impropriety, allows them to continue in existence.

He said that he regretted that he had allowed the jurors to be questioned upon the point whether they would render a verdict, or not, according to the conscientious scruples upon the propriety of capital punishments. He should never allow such questions to be asked again. Every citizen was bound to perform the duty of a juror, when required to do so according to law, and that duty only required him to say, guilty or not guilty, according to the existing law and the evidence. No power could be assumed by a juror to make or to alter a law, nor assume the Executive prerogative of pardon. The duties of the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive branches of the government being clearly defined, one could not usurp the powers of the other.

We have thus given a meagre sketch from recollection, of a lucid, eloquent and powerful argument. It referred to a certain point only, in a capital case, but may be applied to many cases now in the course of trial. Judge Shaw concluded his remarks on that subject by saying that if it should ever come to his knowledge that a juror should refuse to bring in a verdict of guilty, in a capital trial, on the ground that he was opposed to capital punishment, he should feel it his duty to cause the matter to be laid before the Grand Jury, as a case of perjury.

There is a sweet and simple custom prevalent in Iceland, which marks the habitual devotion of its inhabitants.—Whenever they leave home, though for a short journey, they uncover their heads, and for the space of five minutes, silently implore the protection and favor of the Almighty. Dr. Henderson, from whom this fact is derived, and who observed it in the Icelanders who often attended him on his excursions, also remarked it in the humble fishermen when going forth to procure food for their families. After having put out upon the sea, they row the boat into quiet water, at a short distance from the shore, and bowing their uncovered heads, solicit the blessing of their Father in Heaven. Even at passing a stream, which in their country of precipices is often an operation fraught with danger, they observe the same sacred custom. This affecting habit of devotion has been imputed to the fact, that from their isolated situation, and mode of life, the mother is almost the only teacher, and her instructions seem to have become incorporated with their very elements of being.

### Important Events in the Life of a Citizen.

—The Columbus Democrat states that a citizen of that place was married on a Tuesday evening—on Wednesday evening his bride presented him with an heir—on Thursday he got drunk—and on Friday he was committed to the common jail of Lowndes county for his bride's debts!

**Tremendous Power.**—A Locomotive Engine, built at Lowell for the Western Railroad, on Thursday, started from a state of rest a train of 63 cars, filled with merchandise, weighing three hundred and thirty-three tons, of 2000 lbs. and carried it with ease over an ascent of 10 feet to the mile, at the rate of nine miles an hour.

Rifle balls are now called VISITING CARDS in Texas.

The following instance of high minded self-devotion, which recently occurred in Florida, is related by a Correspondent of the New-York Star:

About the first of June last, Mr. Simon Dell, a resident near Newnansville, in Alachua county, happened to be travelling home from a place called Alligator, distant 40 miles from the first named town, and stopped at a lone house on the road with a view of remaining a few minutes to refresh his horse. He had been there but a short time, engaged in looking at a thrifty cornfield, when he was suddenly started by the report of fire arms, and turning round discovered that the man who occupied the house, who was distant about thirty yards from him, had fallen dead at the fire. At another glance he perceived near by a party of seven or eight Indians, without being discovered by them, and might have easily escaped, under cover of the high corn; but recollecting that there were in the house a woman and two children, he hesitated not a moment what course to take. The Indians were advancing, and in going to the house he saw that his own person would be wholly exposed; he made a rush, however, and before he reached it was struck by two balls, one in the arm and the other in the breast, the latter of which nearly proved fatal. He succeeded in getting inside, and hastened to close the door and prepare for defence, the family meantime exhibiting great terror and distress. The following story of the affair is nearly in his own words, as related to the writer, by whom he was seen about the 10th of June, with his wound yet green, but convalescing. "I determined (said he) to run the risk of losing my own life, rather than go away, which I easily could have done, unharmed, and leave that poor woman and her children to be sacrificed by the Indians. As soon as I had reached the house and closed the door, I seized an old gun, and putting in some powder with great difficulty, from a bad flint, fired her off at random, in order to let the enemy know that we had a gun, giving, at the moment, several loud whoops as an evidence of confidence. I had great trouble in finding bullets in the confusion, though I succeeded after considerable delay; but by the time I did and re-loaded, the Indians had retired under cover of the cornfield, from which they fired several rounds, whooping and yelling alternately. I got, said he, only a single shot at one of them, and he being mostly concealed in the corn, I had not a good view, and am not positive that I hit him. After remaining about half an hour, making the most terrific yells and noises, not choosing to rush upon a house where there was a gun, they retreated, much to the relief of all, leaving us in safety, tho' the woman of the house had received, through the crevices of the building, one or two slight wounds.—When all danger was considered to be over, the tenants were removed to a neighbor's, as more secure, and Mr. Dell, though much hurt, had the satisfaction of realizing that he had succeeded in preserving the lives of three defenceless & innocent individuals. Mr. D. is an exceedingly modest, unpretending man, a very worthy and respectable citizen, a member of the church, & of great benevolence as well as courage.

His manner of relating the above, as though he had done nothing more than what barely ought to be done by any man—the patience and willingness with which he bore the restraint of confinement, and the acute pain of his wounds, was sufficient evidence of a nobleness of character and high-minded generosity which belongs only to the good, the humane, and truly brave. An act like this is to achieve more than is really great, than heroes and conquerors have done, to win a name of high renown: the deeds of the one are heralded to the world, in all the pomp of formal history, while bright and chivalrous acts like this, occur almost unnoticed and unknown in the walks of private life—unheard of, perhaps, beyond the circle of the humble individual who seeks no trumpet to sound his fame abroad, but only the simple consciousness of having done that which was demanded of him as a man, a patriot and a Christian.

**Forcing a Balance.**—The following paragraph is from a late Paris paper:—The Paymaster of a regiment, quartered in the South of France, having deposited a sum of 10,000 francs in the hands of a banker, suddenly learned, a few days since, that he had declared himself a bankrupt. The Paymaster immediately went to his debtor's house, and demanded his money. The unfortunate banker replied that he had delivered in his balance sheet, and consequently it was too late. The officer, upon this, drew out a pair of pistols, and said—"The 10,000 francs you owe me belong to the regiment; if they are not forthcoming, I am disgraced and ruined; therefore, you must either give me the money, or I will blow out your brains, and then shoot myself." This mode of settling accounts defeated all the calculations of the banker, who took out his pocket book, and gave him the sum demanded."

A recent London publication makes the following classification of the vicious population of that city—600,000 Sabbath-breakers—10,000 who live by gambling—30,000 who live by frauds—20,000 who live by begging—23,000 annually taken up drunk—100,000 habitual gin-drunkers—100,000 systematically depraved—amounting to upwards of 753,000 persons.

One truth is told by the Author of Jacob Faithful in his "Diary in America." It is, that the "American women are the prettiest women in the world."

**Texas Prices.**—\$6 per diem is the price of Mechanics' wages in Texas; but beef is 37½c. per pound, and pork 75 cts.

**Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.**—The construction of the rail-road between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland is now going on with great energy. The Martinsburg Va. Gazette of Thursday states that, within the last ten days, many of the contractors and hundreds of the laborers had arrived there for the line of the railroad, preparatory to a commencement of the work. The contracts for the heavy work immediately adjoining the town of Martinsburg, and for some miles on either side, have been awarded to Messrs. Noonan, Scott, Lester, and Shuter.

\*Of this county.—Sentinel.

The Harrisburg Reporter states that the Pennsylvania five per cent. loan of \$1,150,000, the period for receiving offers for which was closed on Thursday last, was not taken; not a bid having been received. The \$2,000,000 loan, authorized by the internal improvement act, remains open until the 24th instant.

**Gen. Jackson.**—A Nashville letter of the 15th ult. says—"The old General set out for the Hermitage last evening, after spending two days in this city. His health appears good; his body is feeble; his mind wholly unimpaired."

Generals Scott and Brady were at Buffalo on the 2d, awaiting the arrival of Mr. Poinsett, to hold a consultation upon military affairs.

**A Good Shot.**—We hear that the crew of the steam Frigate Fulton, in practising with a 68 lb under off Sandy Hook, last week, finally attained such accuracy of aim, as to plant a ball in the target at a distance of two miles!—*N. Y. Times.*

Late accounts from Florida represent that territory to be in a bad condition.—The Seminoles still continue their hostilities, and their savage ferocity seems to have been increased by the consciousness of having baffled all attempts of the whites to subdue them and compel them to emigrate westward. Several murders of the most cruel and barbarous description have lately been committed, which have created great excitement among the inhabitants, who have been left without protection by the late stipulations between the Indians and the government.

Franklin Repository.

**Washington's Life Guard.**—We have frequently observed in the newspapers, that certain Revolutionary soldiers are styled erroneously Washington's Life Guards. The following announcement we find in Niles' Register, and it has appeared in many other journals:

"The only two surviving 'Life Guards' of Washington were in the procession on the 4th of July, at Newberg. Their names are Benjamin Eaton and Robert Blair."

There is no genuine warrant for the use of this title. It is true it was assumed by a certain corps or company during the revolution, but Congress holding it to be improper, passed a resolution prohibiting the use of any such name by the continental troops. The resolution stands thus upon the records:

"In Congress, April 15, 1777.

Whereas, the Continental battalions are all on the same footing, liable to the same kind of service, and entitled to equal privileges:

Resolved, That the 'Congress's Own Regiment,' 'Gen. Washington's Life Guards,' are improper and not to be kept up; and the officers of said battalions are required to take notice hereof, and conform accordingly.

JOHN HANCOCK, President."

It certainly sounds anti-republican at this day to associate a guard with Washington's person, as if he had needed such protection.—*Nat. Gaz.*

**An Eye to Business.**—Meeting in our exchange papers the account we gave last week of the perilous adventure of Chapin and Robinson at the Falls, reminds us of a circumstance connected therewith, which we then had not time to narrate. After Robinson, by daring and skill, had reached the spot upon which Chapin was so providentially thrown, the two were observed by the anxious spectators to be very busy for some time among the underbrush that covers it. No human foot, probably, had ever before pressed the spot they stood upon, and though while there they were out of danger, escape seemed almost hopeless. Their every movement was consequently watched with the greatest anxiety, while they were making preparations, as was supposed, for their fearful voyage. On landing, it was found they had brought with them a neat lot of trim canes. It is scarcely necessary to add that both are Yankees. Their cool courage and eye to the main chance sufficiently attest the fact.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

**A Heavy Account.**—The North American, a paper published at Swanton, Vt. contains a table setting forth the amount of property burned and pillaged by the troops and loyalists in Lower Canada, during the late insurrection. The following recapitulation exhibits the result:

Houses burned,	213
Houses demolished, (in St. Anthonese),	20
Barns, stables and out-houses burned,	350
Families plundered,	4061
Total amt of property destroyed,	\$819,217

**Travel.**—The London Spectator remarks that 4,000,000 fewer persons travelled by stage coaches in 1838 than 1836; and 15,400,000 more by railway in the same period.

We learn that the Rev. R. J. Brackenridge, of Baltimore, will deliver the Annual Address to the Literary Societies of Jefferson College, on the day of the Annual Commencement, September 26, 1839.



From the New-York Sunday Morning Atlas.

BLIND MAN'S BUFF.—SPOONS.

Truth is strange—stranger than fiction.

[Old Adage.]

It never rains but it pours.—[Old Adage.]

We know not whether it is that the  
landlords in the vicinity of this good city,  
either for extortion, or selling bad cider  
for good champagne, are doomed to suf-  
fer or not; but recent occurrences show  
very clearly that they have been the prey  
of the designing.

It is only a short time since the story  
of the Old Clock told how completely a  
landlord at Harlem was taken in and  
done for. We are inclined to think that  
the ease with which the trick was man-  
aged, induced the following to be played.

There is on Long Island a very pretty  
and fashionable hotel, well known to ma-  
ny of our citizens fond of recreation in  
hot weather, and liked not less for the  
coolness of the sea-view than for the ad-  
mirable entertainment that the house af-  
fords—the choiceness of the wines, and  
the agreeable manner of the obliging land-  
lord.

At this hotel, a short time since, ar-  
rived a carriage with four young men.—  
The landlord was at the door; the gen-  
tlemen alighted.

"Ah, Mr. —, how are you," asked  
one.

"How are you?" inquired the rest.

Mr. — replied quite well, and hop-  
ed they were the same.

It appeared they were all quite well,  
and this point being settled, they adjourned  
to the bar, and took a drink.

"We want to dine here," said one of  
the gentlemen.

"To dine!" said the landlord, lifting  
up his eyebrows and his voice at the  
same time.

"To dine," said the three other gen-  
tlemen, in as quiet and natural a manner as  
if they really meant what they said—  
which they really did.

"The fact is," said the first speaker,  
that, tempted by the fineness of the day,  
we thought we would take a drive over  
to see whether you were in the land of  
the living. So give us the best you have  
got for dinner, and don't waste time in  
making apologies."

"You could not have come more fortu-  
nately," replied the landlord, "I go to N.  
York market once a week only in the  
fall season, and I have only this day re-  
turned with a week's supply. If you will  
amuse yourself with fish-ing for an hour  
or so, I will be ready for you. You may  
perhaps catch something."

"Perhaps we may."

"You are fond of sport?"

"Very."

The gentlemen proceeded to amuse  
themselves, but thought more of getting  
the landlord into a line than the fishes.

The landlord meantime bustled about,  
rubbed his hands in delight, and thought  
that the early commencement of business  
argued a good and prosperous season.—  
He accordingly did his best, and to con-  
ceal his lack of dishes, covered the table  
with a great profusion of plate, as mod-  
ern fashionables do, who feast the eye  
rather than the appetite. It was a splen-  
did affair. The bell rang. The gen-  
tlemen obeyed the summons. They sat  
down to dinner. After soup they drank  
sherry; with the meat champagne; and  
with the dessert claret. The landlord  
was convinced from the delicacy of their  
palates, they must be gentlemen. At  
last he wondered that they knew him so  
well, as he had no recollection of having  
seen them before, but he afterwards re-  
membered that they had been several  
times at his house during the last sum-  
mer, and drank a great deal of wine.—  
This remembrance was the more extra-  
ordinary as the gentlemen had actually  
never been there previously.

After dinner the company requested  
the landlord to join them. He did so—  
and right jocular fellows he thought them  
and found them. Such jokes they crack-  
ed—such songs they sang—such stories  
they told, and such a quantity of wine  
they drank. They were something like  
gentlemen.

"What do you think of the Clock story  
that has made so much noise in York?"  
inquired he.

"Capital, capital, ain't it?" said they.

"Oh, capital," he rejoined.

"Such a neat shave, such a clean sock,  
to take in a landlord. Capital, capital."

"Yes, but he wouldn't have taken me  
in."

"He wouldn't?" "No."

"You're not to be done, eh?"

"Rather—not."

"Not to be done?" said the first of the  
gentlemen.

"Not to be done?" said the second.

"Not to be done?" said the third.

"Not to be done, no how you can fix  
it?" exclaimed the landlord, in a dejected  
and dejected tone of voice, which served  
to imply that the other landlord was not  
gifted with so much brain as himself.

"Well, another bottle of claret, and the  
bill," said one of the gentlemen.—It is  
getting late—we must return to town.  
Order the carriage." The bill and bottle  
were brought forward, and the carriage  
announced as being ready.

"It is my turn to pay the bill, I believe,"  
said one.

"No Tom, it is 'nt. It's mine."

"You're mistaken, Harry," said Tom.

"You paid the last."

Tom appealed to Joe for the correctness  
of his statement, who sided with him.

and Harry appealed to Bill, who bore out  
his statement.

"This is a regular fix," said Tom.—  
"The fact is, Mr. Landlord—but you  
don't drink. Come, gentlemen, bumpers  
round! The fact is that we go out on a  
great deal, and take it in turns to pay.—  
Capital plan, is 'nt it? Fill your glasses."

"Capital!" said the landlord, drawing  
off the contents.

"Now, whether it is," continued Tom,  
the potency of your wine or not, I don't  
know; we can't agree whose turn it is  
to pay."

"Never mind," said Harry, we can eas-  
ily manage that. Let the landlord be  
blinded, and which ever he catches  
shall pay."

"Capital! capital!" exclaimed the gen-  
tlemen.

"But, gentlemen," exclaimed the land-  
lord.

"Capital, capital!" shouted the gen-  
tlemen, and the more the landlord expos-  
tulated the more the gentlemen shouted,  
"capital, capital!"

"The table!" at length the landlord was  
heard to exclaim.

"Nonsense! when you get near the ta-  
ble we will cry spoons!"

"Spoons!" said the landlord, and laugh-  
ed. Never before was heard such laugh-  
ing.

At length the landlord was blindfolded.  
He had not been long in the interesting  
and dignified attitude which a man as-  
sumes under such circumstances—his  
head bent forward—his hands stretched  
out—his knees crooked—before one of  
the gentlemen, transferring the silver  
soup-ladle from the tureen to his own  
pocket, exclaimed "spoons!"

The landlord, thinking he was near  
the table, turned round, and went groping  
in an opposite direction. The second  
gentleman then seizing all the spoons on  
the table, shouted aloud, "spoons!"

Again the landlord turned round, when  
the third, who had been forking the sil-  
ver forks with wonderful despatch, ex-  
claimed, "spoons!"

The landlord again turned. The fourth  
gentleman meanwhile transferred four  
candles from their silver sticks to the  
necks of four champagne bottles, which  
were quite as ornamental. He then put  
the candlesticks into his coat pocket, and  
all four went quietly out. In the hall  
they met a waiter, and told him that the  
landlord wanted him to help to clear a-  
way. The gentlemen got into their car-  
riage and drove hastily away.

The waiter went immediately to the  
dining room, and great was his astonish-  
ment at finding his master playing at  
"blind man's buff," by himself.

"I hear you," exclaimed the landlord.  
"Don't forget to cry spoons!"

"Spoons!" cried the astonished waiter.

Directed by the voice, the landlord ap-  
proached him, and catching him in his  
arms, exclaimed—"You have got to pay!"  
at the same instant he removed the ban-  
dage from his eyes, and discovered him-  
self embracing his waiter! The gen-  
tlemen had decamped—his plate vanished  
—his champagne bottles converted into  
candlesticks! In his first rage he threw  
the waiter from him with such violence  
that his head came in contact with the  
table and overthrew it—the lights were  
extinguished—plates and glasses broke—  
and the pair for a second or so were  
playing at blind man's buff indeed.

The landlord when he recovered him-  
self, ordered a horse to be saddled, to  
proceed to town to order a complaint at  
the police; but at this moment the gen-  
tlemen returned, and confessing the joke,  
restored the plate, and paid the bill and  
the damage.

The landlord is now not quite so con-  
fident that his wisdom is not to be done,  
and he confesses he has learnt a good  
and cheap lesson from blind man's buff  
and the spoons.

The Prospect.—Let croakers croak as  
they will, the near future lies bright be-  
fore us. There is little or no reason for  
this ungrateful cry of "hard times!"—  
Accounts from all parts of the country  
represent the condition of the crop as  
highly favorable; there can be no doubt  
of an abundant—an overflowing harvest.  
The stores of plenty are about to be cop-  
iously poured forth from a golden and  
capacious horn. There is no chance of  
scarcity, but every reason to suppose that  
both food and raiment will be cheaply at-  
tainable by the poorest of mankind. The  
wishes of the majority will be liberally  
supplied. As we look forth into this mat-  
ter of complaints, we find that it is ut-  
tered chiefly by the rich—by men of cap-  
ital, by men engaged in lucrative busi-  
ness. They are able to live well—to en-  
joy the luxuries of existence; and yet  
they continually murmur. Deprivation  
of that which would be deemed superflu-  
ous by people of moderate desires, is to  
them serious loss. Because they cannot  
realize the largest interest, the largest  
profits, the largest returns, they roll up  
their eyes, exalt their hands, and exclaim,  
with rueful aspects, "Hard times!" If  
we could learn to live reasonably, to  
spend frugally, such exclamations would  
rarely be heard. They are in themselves  
sufficient to bring out the very state of  
things which they imply: while on the  
contrary, a cheerful confidence in a good  
fortune brightens the gloom of real cal-  
amity.—N. Y. Evening Tattler.

What men have been, man may always be.

THE VILLAGE GARRISON.

It happened in the course of the Thir-  
ty Years War, that Gonzalvo de Cordo-  
va, who commanded the Spanish troops  
then overrunning the Palatinate, found it  
necessary to possess himself of a little  
walled village, called Ogersheim, that lay  
in his way. On the first intelligence of  
his approach, all the inhabitants fled to  
Manheim; and when Gonzalvo at length  
drew near, and summoned the place to  
surrender, there remained within the walls  
only a poor shepherd and his wife, the  
latter of whom, having that very morning  
brought a little infant into this world of  
misery, was unable to leave her bed, and  
her husband, of course, staid with her.

The anxiety and distress of the poor  
man may be more easily conceived than  
described. Fortunately, however, he pos-  
sessed both courage and shrewdness; and  
on the spur of the moment, he thought  
himself of a scheme to give his wife and  
baby a chance of escape, which, after em-  
bracing them both, he hastened to put  
into execution.

The inhabitants having quitted the  
town in great haste, had left almost all  
their property at his disposal; so he had  
no difficulty in finding what was requir-  
ed for the purpose,—namely a complete  
change of dress. Having first accoutred  
his lower man in military guise, he to-  
ssed away his shepherd's hat, which he  
replaced with a huge helmet, "a world  
too wide," he buckled a long sword to  
his side, threw a goodly cloak over his  
shoulders, stuck two enormous pistols  
in his belt, and fastened to his high heel-  
ed boots a pair of those prodigious jing-  
ling spurs which were the fashion of the  
times. Thus accoutred, he forthwith be-  
took himself to the walls, & leaning with  
a pompous air on his sword, he listened  
coolly to the herald, who advanced to sum-  
mon the village to surrender.

"Friend," said our hero, as soon as the  
herald had concluded his speech, "tell  
your commander, that though I have not  
made up my mind to surrender at all, I  
may possibly be induced to do so, pro-  
vided he agrees to the following conditions,  
in which I shall make no abatement what-  
ever.—First, the garrison must be al-  
lowed to march out with military honors;  
second, the lives and property of the in-  
habitants must be protected; third, they  
must be left to enjoy the free exercise of  
the Protestant religion."

The herald immediately replied, that  
such preposterous conditions could not  
for a moment be listened to; adding, that  
the garrison was known to be weak, and  
concluded by again demanding the in-  
stant surrender of the place.

"My good friend," answered the shep-  
herd, "do not be too rash. I advise you  
to inform your general from me, that no-  
thing but my desire to avoid bloodshed  
could make me think of surrendering on  
any terms whatever, and please to add,  
that if he does not agree to those I have  
already stated, he will gain possession  
of the town only by the point of the  
sword; for I declare to you, by the faith  
of an honest man and a Christian, as  
well as by the honor of a gentleman,  
that the garrison has lately received a  
reinforcement he little dreams of."

So saying, the shepherd lighted his  
pipe and puffd away with an air of the  
most consummate nonchalance. Con-  
founded by this appearance of boldness  
and security, the herald thought it pru-  
dent to return, and state to Gonzalvo the  
demand which had been made. The  
Spanish General, deceived by this show  
of resistance, and being unwilling to waste  
either time or men in reducing this pal-  
try town, resolved to agree to the condi-  
tions offered; and, followed by his troops,  
approached the gates. The lenient de-  
termination was announced by the herald  
to the shepherd, who only vouchsafed to  
say in reply, "I find your commander a  
man of some sense." He then left the  
walls, let down the draw-bridge, delib-  
erately opened the gates, and all the  
Spanish troops poured into the town. Sur-  
prised at seeing no one in the streets but a  
strange fellow, whose caricature of a mil-  
itary costume hung upon him like patch-  
work, Gonzalvo began to suspect treach-  
ery, and seizing the shepherd, demanded  
to know where the garrison was.

"If your highness will follow me I will  
show you," answered the rustic.

"Keep by my stirrup then," exclaimed  
Gonzalvo; and on the least symptom  
that you mean to betray me, I shall send  
a bullet through your heart."

"Agreed," said our friend. "Follow  
me, Spaniards! for I declare to you  
by the words of an honest man and a  
Christian, as well as by the honor of a  
gentleman, that the garrison will offer  
no injury."

He then placed himself by Gonzalvo's  
stirrup, and followed by the troops, pas-  
sed through several silent and deserted  
streets, till at length, turning into a nar-  
row lane, he stopped before a mean look-  
ing house, and having prevailed on Gon-  
zalvo to enter, he led him into a small  
room, where lay his wife, with her little  
boy beside her.

"Noble general," he said, pointing to  
the former, "this is our garrison; and this,"  
he added, taking his son in his arms, "is  
the reinforcement of which I told you."

Aware now of the real state of matters,  
the absurdity and cleverness of the trick  
moved even the Spanish gravity, and  
Gonzalvo gave free course to his mirth.  
Then taking off a rich gold chain which

decorated his person, he passed it round  
the neck of the infant.

"Permit me to offer this mark of my  
esteem," said he, good naturedly, "for  
the valiant garrison of Ogersheim. By  
the hand of a soldier I envy you the pos-  
session of such a reinforcement; and you  
must let me present you with this purse  
of gold for the use of the young recruit."

He then stooped down and kissed the  
delighted mother and her boy, and quit-  
ted the house, leaving the shepherd to  
boast for many a summer's day and win-  
ter night, of the success of his stratagem.

The above anecdote is authentic, and  
mentioned in the Memoirs of the Elector  
Palatine.

THE LAST ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

TRANSLATION FROM THE GERMAN.

If the last eruption of Vesuvius, at the  
beginning of this year, was of the greatest  
interest for the geologists as well as the  
artists, and afforded, even to the eye of a  
simple spectator, an inexpressibly beau-  
tiful sight, it exhibited at the same time  
meteorological phenomena of the great-  
est importance. It will, therefore, not  
be without interest to our readers to re-  
ceive a short extract from the observa-  
tions of one of our natural philosophers,  
such as they have been communicated by  
him to the Royal Academy of Sciences,  
(supposed to be that of Berlin.)

From actual measurements, then insti-  
tuted, it appears that the flames or fire-  
columns in the night, from the 2d to the  
3d of January, with an expansion of from  
4,000 to 5,000 feet diameter, rose to the  
height of 1,100 feet, (from the brink of  
the crater, consequently of one-third of  
the whole mountain;) while the red-hot  
stones and masses of rock were hurled  
still 4,000 to 5,000 feet higher, which,  
in coming down, produced a dreadful  
crashing noise, and covered the whole  
cone. The surface of the crater has ris-  
en, during these three days, 45 feet,  
notwithstanding the descending lava car-  
ried along with it a great part of the e-  
jected matter; on the other hand, the  
point called *del Palo* has lowered 9 feet.

The volcanic phenomena reached in the  
night, from the 3d to the 4th, an awful  
violence; they counted, in half an hour's  
time, from 11 h 21 m. to 11 h. 50 m. 219  
electric sparks or discharges, of immense  
extent and the greatest beauty, of the most  
vivid and fiery light, like lightning of a  
zigzag form, without, however, causing  
the least thunder or other noise. They  
started all from the extreme points of the  
fiery columns, or from the edge of the  
lava, where it flowed from the crater, and  
all took the same direction upwards. In  
the nights from the 2d to the 3d, and  
from the 6th to the 7th, there were obs-  
erved a great quantity of shooting stars of  
uncommon size and dim light, which, in  
an almost horizontal direction, threw  
themselves into the flames, as if attracted  
by a magnetic force, leaving behind  
them a milky streak, which was visible  
some time after the star had vanished.—  
The ejection of ashes to the southeast  
side was very considerable, and *Torre  
del Annon Ziata*, as well as the whole  
territory for many miles in circumfer-  
ence, was and is still covered with two  
or three feet of ashes, which for a time  
interrupted the communication on the  
main road.

Hard Rub.—Mr. Bildad W., of  
K—, n. one of the pleasantest towns  
in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, was  
a stone-cutter, and wished given to hard  
jokes. One morning, as he was busily  
at work, surrounded as usual by a num-  
ber of tombstones carved out with the  
usual inscription—"In memory," he was  
greeted by Dr. F—, who was riding  
by, on a visit to some of his patients.—  
"Good morning, Mr. W.—," said the  
Doctor; "hard at work, I see; you finish  
your grave-stones as far as 'In memory  
of,' and then wait, I suppose, to see who  
wants a monument next?" "Why, yes,"  
replied the old man, resting a moment on  
his mallet, "unless somebody is sick,  
and you are doctoring them; and then I  
keep right on!"—*Northern Courier.*

Will Done.—"Who struck Jim Pat-  
erson? who struck Jim Paterson?" de-  
manded a wee vater clawing through the  
crowd assembled at the poll, and intimat-  
ing a bloody nose and black eye to any  
one who dared to use the first person sin-  
gular number in his reply—"only show  
me the man who knocked down Jim Pat-  
erson!"—and his little red hands resolv-  
ed themselves into fists, and his little voice  
struggled up from his belly in an attempt  
to speak—"only show me the man that  
knocked down Jim Paterson!" "I  
knocked him down," said a vater step-  
ping from the crowd, "and what have  
you to say about it?" "By my soul,  
but you did it like a man," replied our  
Mars, bowing very courteously.

The most important question for a  
young lady to ask when a man proposes the  
question, says the Republic, is, "do you  
take a newspaper and pay for it?" At  
ways have a dish of hot water handy, in  
case he says no! But if he says yes, I  
pin him—he's your man by all means.

Counterfeit Coins.—The Lynchburg  
Virginian says that Counterfeit Mexican  
dollars are in circulation there, which  
are so skillfully executed as to deceive  
the most scrutinizing inspection. The  
color and the impression are both good.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the National Intelligencer.

ON THE SILK CULTURE.

There are some men in every commu-  
nity who oppose all experiments and  
condemn all new theories. In this class  
of individuals are found those who pro-  
nounce the silk business in the United  
States a humbug. Two or three years  
ago there were many who made light of  
this matter, and there were only a few  
individuals who had courage enough to  
embark even a small amount of money in  
the purchase of mulberry trees preparatory  
to the making of silk. These small  
adventurers have all profited, frequently  
realizing from an outlay of from twenty  
to one hundred dollars several thousands  
from the sale of trees. This success  
soon created an excitement in the public  
mind, and last year many of those who  
had derided their neighbors as visionary  
enthusiasts, became convinced that the  
raising of *morus multicaulis* trees was the  
best business in which they could en-  
gage, and purchased at high prices trees  
and cuttings to a large amount. Owing  
to early planting, the coolness and  
drought of the spring, there have been  
considerable failures in the rearing of  
trees. Probably not one fifth of the cut-  
tings have prospered. This failure will  
probably retard for a year in some mea-  
sure the making of silk, as there is a great  
probability that trees will be high, and  
if this shall be the case, the temptation  
to sell will be too great to be resisted.—  
It is thought by those who profess to  
know, that the price of trees will keep up  
for several years to come, for it will  
be impossible that the United States can  
be supplied in a less time. If trees  
should only bring ten cents each, there is  
no investment which a farmer can make  
with so much profit, as one acre will  
produce ten thousand. A tree may be  
purchased for from one to two dollars,  
which will produce from one to two hun-  
dred merchantable buds, and each bud  
will produce one or more trees, if prop-  
erly planted and the season should be fa-  
vorable. Let a calculation be made up-  
on these data, allowing one third of the  
buds to fail, and it will be found that the  
acre of ground will produce a handsome  
yield. If the trees should not sell, a  
more permanent business will immedi-  
ately be the consequence. The making  
of silk in this country is no longer a mat-  
ter of doubt. The experiments which  
have been made in the different sections  
of our land have proved beyond all doubt  
the practicability and the profit of making  
silk. Gentlemen of undoubted integrity  
inform us, from actual calculations, that  
one acre of land planted in mulberry  
trees will produce silk enough annually  
to clear more than two hundred dollars  
per acre. This is the minimum calcula-  
tion; many experimenters declare that  
\$400 per acre can be realized. The feed-  
ing season lasts from three to eight weeks.  
The feeding of worms, the gathering of  
leaves, and the reeling of silk can be ac-  
complished by infirm old men, women,  
and children. Every family almost could  
raise, without interfering with other busi-  
ness, from three to four hundred dollars'  
worth of silk from trees planted in hed-  
ges where fences now stand. Compara-  
tively poor land is said to be better ad-  
apted to the making of silk than more  
highly improved; and for this reason: the  
leaves raised upon rich land will be  
more succulent, and therefore more liable  
to produce disease among the worms.—  
Should the silk business, therefore, suc-  
ceed, (and there is no doubt but it will,)  
many acres of land which have been aban-  
doned will be reclaimed. One most  
desirable end to be gained by the making  
of silk will be the giving employment and  
a comfortable support to thousands of  
destitute old men, women, and children.  
It would seem that an all-wise Providence  
intends that this business shall give em-  
ployment to the many who have been de-  
prived of it by the substitution of steam  
and water power for manual labor in  
many branches of business. Every phi-  
lanthropist and patriot should, therefore,  
rejoice at the prospect of good which will  
redound to the Republic by the introduc-  
tion of this branch of industry. We con-  
fidently look forward to the time when  
the silk business will rival that of the  
cotton. Indeed, considering the differ-  
ence of expense in preparing the several  
articles for market, we think that the silk  
culture will be by far the most profitable  
and the more generally advantageous, as  
the poor man without a capital can en-  
gage in it to a profit.

We would most respectfully recom-  
mend an examination of this subject to  
those who may not have turned their at-  
tention to it.

A MARYLAND FARMER.

Eligence.—A Mississippi paper gives  
the following pathetic commencement of



CIRCUS AND GIRAFFE  
EXHIBITION UNITED.

To be Exhibited at Gettysburg, on Saturday the 17th of August.

THE proprietors of the Giraffe and New York Circus and Arena company, respectfully inform the public that they have entered into arrangements to travel and exhibit together, at the same time and place, under a pavilion large enough to hold both exhibitions, and accommodate 3,000 spectators.

THE CIRCUS.—This exhibition is fitted up in a style which renders it superior to any thing of the kind in this country. Every exertion will be made on the part of the equestrians, as well as the managers, to make it interesting, and worthy of patronage.

The scene in the circle will present a variety of new and interesting feats of horsemanship, and other varied scenes of amusements and equestrian exercises; which will constitute the most delightful and genteel entertainment ever offered in this place.

THE GIRAFFE OR CAMELOPARD.—This stupendous, majestic, and beautiful animal, which is exquisitely depicted in the above engraving, is acknowledged to be the greatest wonder of the animal kingdom. It is not only the tallest of all known creatures, but the rarest and most singular character. It has been the great desideratum of naturalists in all ages, and but few specimens have been seen for the last thousand years. It was known to the Persians about two thousand years ago, having been brought as a present to Hyastaspes, father of Darius I. several centuries before the Christian Era, by Abyssinians, who brought it from the interior of Africa, where alone it has ever been found.

Hours of Exhibition from one to five o'clock in the afternoon—and from half past seven to half past ten in the evening. Admission to both exhibitions 50 cts. children half price.

August 5. td

## TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Directors of the Public Schools in Straban township, wish to employ **Six Teachers**, to take charge of the Schools in said Township. They will meet, to receive Proposals therefor, at the house of Mr. Schriver, in Hunters-town, on **Saturday the 17th inst.** at 10 o'clock, a. m.

By order of the Board,  
ROBT. MILLHNEY, Sec'y.

Aug. 5. td

## Franklin Independent Guards!

YOU will parade at the Store of Mr. N. Marks, in Ardentville, Franklin township, on **Saturday the 17th of August inst.** at 1 o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Captain,  
ADAM J. WALTER, O. S.

Aug. 5. tp

## CABINET-MAKING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he continues the above business, in all its various branches, at his Shop on the South-east Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, where he has continually on hand, and will manufacture to order, the best

**Furniture,**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, SUCH AS

**SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS,**

**TABLES, CUPBOARDS,**

**Bedsteads, Cradles,**

and every thing in his line, on the most moderate terms, and in the most fashionable manner.

The encouragement he has heretofore received, has exceeded his highest expectations; and he hopes, by a strict attention to business, to merit and receive a continuance of the public favor.

All kinds of Country Produce, or even CASH, will be received in exchange for Furniture.

He is also provided with a handsome

**HEARSE**

for the conveyance of the dead, and will attend, with great promptness, to the making of

**COFFINS.**

He invites the Public to call and examine the articles he has on hand; and if he has not any thing exactly suited to their taste, he will manufacture such as they may desire, promptly, and on the most pleasing terms.

LAZARUS SHARP.

Gettysburg, May 6. if

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. D. DURKEE, Esq., President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and Wm. M. CLEAVE and Geo. WILL, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 26th day of August next—

Notice is hereby Given, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM. TAUGHINBAUGH, Sec'y.  
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }  
July 8, 1839. } te

## Trial List—April Term.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Lamb and others.  
T. Stevens vs. John Brotherton and others.  
Leah Groff vs. Peter Hoover.  
Philip Berlin and John Radebaugh vs. John M. Stevenson.  
William McCreary vs. George Winters.  
John Brotherton vs. J. D. Paxton and others.  
Henry Myers' Ex'rs. vs. Jas. H. Johnston.  
Enoch Simpson vs. Frederick Bowers.  
Mary Myers, Executrix of H. Myers, vs. Wm. Johnston.  
J. & A. Boesecker vs. Andrew Heintzelman.  
Jacob Boesecker vs. Daniel Lady.  
Neal Scullion vs. Samuel Lowden.  
J. & J. Brotherton vs. A. S. E. Duncan.  
Michael Crowl vs. Jacob Ginter.

## Grand Jury—August Term.

Huntington—Christian Picking.  
Conowago—John Kuhn.  
Straban—Peter Huleik, Wm. Cashman, Jr.  
Germany—Thomas Hines, Jonathan C. Forest, John Barr, John Lichty.  
Freedom—Thomas Reid.  
Mountpleasant—John Kohler.  
Berwick—Peter Diehl, (tanner).  
Mendenhall—Wm. H. Wright, And. Noel.  
Hamiltonban—Jacob Raffensberger, Wm. White, Israel Irvine.  
Mountjoy—James Barr.  
Tyronne—Leonard Delap.  
Reading—John Bosserman, Jr.  
Cumberland—James Boyd.  
Gettysburg—Wm. Boyer, David Ziegler.  
Franklin—Jacob Mark.  
Latimore—Joel Griest.

## General Jury.

Tyronne—Jesse Cline, Jonathan Riemann, Frederick Bowers, John Stealey, Thomas McCreary, Jacob Brame.  
Franklin—James Ewing, Wm. Caldwell, David Beecher, Jacob Brough.  
Straban—Henry Wilmore, John Cress, D. Comfort, James Dickson.  
Gettysburg—Hugh Denwiddie, Samuel Witherow, (merchant), Robert G. Harper, George Geyer, Jr., Samuel H. Duerler.  
Cumberland—Thomas Linn, Robert Cobean, George Guinn, Benjamin Shriver.  
Hamilton—Geo. Hartley, Harvey Fickes, George Beck, James Patterson, sen. John Klunk.  
Freedom—William Scott.  
Conowago—David Swartz, John L. Guernator.

McNallen—Daniel Hoffman, Sam'l Diehl.  
Germany—George R. Hoffman, William Gitt, Michael R. Nusser, David Zuck, John Shorb.  
Mountpleasant—David Brough, George Golden, John Eckenrode, Henry Felty, Joseph Rider.  
Latimore—Daniel Gardner.  
Liberty—Henry Weitz.  
Huntington—James McIlwhee.  
Berwick—Jacob Smith, Jacob Slagle.  
August 5.

## GETTYSBURG

## STEAM-FOUNDRY.

THIS Establishment has been fitted up at a heavy expense, and is now in full operation, and well calculated for doing all kinds of

**CASTINGS,**

both in IRON and BRASS, in the very best manner;

ALSO—ALL KINDS OF

**SMITH-WORK.**

Thankful for the very liberal encouragement met with up to this time, the subscriber would here solicit a continuance of the same; and hopes that citizens of the county, and the surrounding country generally, who are friendly to Home Manufactures, will take an interest in patronizing the Establishment.

Having the very best **Grey Foundry** Pig the State can boast of, and long and well experienced workmen, he is therefore enabled to produce work of a superior quality.—All orders for work thankfully received and promptly attended to.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

**CASTINGS,**

constantly on hand and for sale at the Foundry—among which are **Machinery for Mills, Factories, Threshing Machines, Lime Spreaders, Gudgeons, Cranks, Plough-Irons, Cider-mills, Forge Hammers, Stoves, &c. &c.**

GEO. ARNOLD.

June 17. if

## CLERK OF THE COURTS.

To the Voters of Adams Co.

I OFFER myself as a candidate for the Office of **Clerk of the several Courts**; and, if NOMINATED, I respectfully solicit your suffrages and support.

SAMUEL S. FORNEY.

Gettysburg, July 22. te

To the Independent Voters of Adams Co.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of **Clerk of the several Courts**, at the next general election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of that office faithfully.

THOMAS MCCREARY.

Straban township, July 29. te

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for **Clerk of the Courts**, at the ensuing Election. Being well acquainted with the business of said Offices—(if nominated and elected) I shall endeavor to discharge the duties thereof with fidelity.

SAMUEL R. RUSSELL.

July 22. te

## NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he has taken that Stand formerly occupied by Wm. GILLESPIE, in Baltimore-street, directly opposite Mr. Yeatts' Hotel, where he is now prepared to offer

An entirely New, Large, and Splendid Assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

**GROCERIES,**

**Hardware & Queensware,**

selected with great care, and bought upon the very best terms for CASH. Among his general assortment are the following articles:

Blue, Black, and Brown Cloths,  
Polish and Invisible Green do.  
Black ribbed and plain Cassimeres,  
Fancy Melbourne ribbed do.  
Plain fancy-colored do.  
Superior black Satin Vestings, figured and plain.  
Black Silk Velvet,  
Superior Tabbie do.  
White Linen Drillings, ribbed and plain.  
Brown do. do.  
Black Summer Cloths,  
Melbourne ribbed do.  
Elephant and Bang-up Corda,  
Irish Linens.

10-4 Table Diapers,  
10-4 Irish Sheetings,  
Russia and Scotch do.  
Black Mattions Lustring,  
Blue Black do.  
Figured and plain Gro de Naps,  
Plain Gro de Berlinnes,  
Fancy Gauze, Satin, and Lace-bordered Shawls.

White and Black Silk Gloves,  
Lace and Pic nic do.  
Kid and Beaver do.  
Gentlemen's Silk Kid and Beaver do.  
White and Black Silk Hosiery.

Do. do. do. do.  
Do. do. do. do.  
Do. do. do. do.

A handsome assortment of Bonnet Ribbons.

Laws, Calicoes, (as low as 6¢).

Mouseline de Laines,

With a great variety of almost every other description of GOODS,

to which he would respectfully call the attention of the Citizens of Gettysburg and neighborhood—as from the "unusual" terms upon which they were bought, he will be enabled, as he is determined, to sell them at very reduced and unusual prices.

Gettysburg, April 22. if

N. B. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Short Facts.—To the Afflicted.

IT is sometimes urged that the Rheumatism cannot be cured by external applications. This may be true sometimes; but it is certainly true that that distressing complaint cannot be reached by internal remedies, except by their long and constant use, by which perhaps at the same time the system becomes generally deranged, debilitated, and destroyed. Even were not this the case, how shall the great distress of the sufferer be alleviated, while such slow and doubtful remedies have their effect? The answer is plain, candid and most true, use Dr. S. H. H. Nerve and Bone Liment. No name could be more appropriate. It reaches and soothes the nerves, and allays pains most effectually on its first application, and by a few repetitions removes more effectually and speedily Rheumatic pains, than any internal or external application was ever known to. Its effects are powerful and immediate. Let those afflicted try it but once, and they must be convinced.

SHUBAEL HEWES, M. D.

The following is too respectable, and the gentleman too well known, to require comment. LET IT BE READ:

"I have been afflicted most grievously since 1832, with rheumatism and contraction of the cords of my legs, caused by the cramps of the cholera, which I then had in its most severe form. After trying many remedies in vain, I have found relief—had the cords of my legs relaxed—the swellings reduced, and am greatly benefited by the use of one bottle of Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liment, used externally, and one bottle of Indian Vegetable Elixir, used internally at the same time. I can now walk with ease in positions that I could not a week ago endure at all."

JAMES G. REYNOLDS.

144 Christie st. corner of Delancey st.

May 21, 1838.

The above article for sale by Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, New-York; by nearly every Druggist in the U. States; and by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, July 29.

LILY WHITE, for the Ladies' Toilet.

A superior cosmetic for beautifying the skin. For Sale by

March 4. Geo. R. Gilbert & Co.

te

## SHERIFFALTY.

Geo. W. McClellan,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for placing him on the return with the present and former Sheriffs, and again offers himself as a Candidate for the Office of **SHERIFF**, at the ensuing election. Should he be honored with their confidence in placing him in that Office, no exertion on his part shall be wanting for a faithful discharge of the duties of that important trust.

Gettysburg, March 18. te

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I OFFER myself again to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of **SHERIFF**, at the ensuing Election. [If I receive the nomination of our next General County Delegation.] I would then warmly solicit your suffrages; and should I be so fortunate as to become the honored Candidate of your choice, I would evince my gratitude to you all, by a faithful discharge of the duties of said Office, and by adhering to punctuality, and to impartial, humane, and social feeling.

The Public's humble servant,  
WM. ALBRIGHT.

Conowago township, April 29.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Adams county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

THROUGH kind persuasions of many of my friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate for **SHERIFF** at the ensuing Election; and respectfully solicit your votes. And should I be so fortunate as to receive your confidence by being elected to that office, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity and impartiality.

FREDERICK DIEHL.

Franklin township, March 18. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

THROUGH the encouragement of many of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of **Sheriff** at the ensuing election. (Should I receive the nomination of the Convention to settle a County ticket,) and if elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of that office promptly and impartially.

JACOB KELLER.

Mountjoy township, April 22. te

## FRESH SUPPLY OF

## SPRING &amp; SUMMER GOODS.

S. Witherow

HAS just returned from the City, and is now opening at his Store, on the corner of the Centre Square and Baltimore-street, a most splendid assortment of

**GOODS,**

suitable to the season—amongst which are a fine supply of

**SUPERFINE CLOTHS, of all colors,**

the best ever brought to the borough of Gettysburg:

Cassimeres, Cassinets, Satinets,  
Mouseline de Laines, and Shawls,  
Irish Linen, Fancy Handkerchiefs,  
Figured Bombazines, Summer Cloths;

AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

**SILKS, black, blue, black, colored & figured**

Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, &c.

Bar'd do.

Calicoes and Chintz from 6¢ to 50¢;

**BONNETS,**

AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

**CARPETINGS;**

in fact, every thing in his line from "a needle to an anchor."—Also,

**Hardware, Queensware,**

**Groceries, &c. &c.**

all of which have been purchased on the very lowest terms, and with great care; and can be sold, he ventures to say, as cheap as they can be procured at any establishment in the country. He invites the public to call and view his assortment—confident that no one desirous of purchasing will be able to resist the tempting BARGAINS he is enabled to offer them.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, April 22. if

HEADACHE—Sick or Nervous.

THE extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining, is certainly a matter of astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret; but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache, may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause; that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in the restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact.

The above valuable article can be had at the Drug-store of the subscriber, Gettysburg

S. H. BUEHLER.

Aug. 5. if

## Rose Ointment,

FOR Tetter, Ring worms, Pimples on the face, and other Cutaneous eruptions, prepared by VAUGHMAN & DAVIS, Philadelphia. Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

June 17. if

## PROTHONOTARY.

To the Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I OFFER myself to your consideration for the Office of **PROTHONOTARY**, at the ensuing election. (Should I receive the nomination of the County Convention.) Having had some experience in the duties connected with the office, I flatter myself should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, to be able to render general satisfaction.

JOHN PICKING.

East Berlin, June 24. if

## A CARD.

FRIENDS having announced my name to the Voters of Adams county for the Office of Register and Recorder, I would take the liberty respectfully to offer myself a candidate (if nominated,) for the Office of **Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts**; and solicit the suffrages of the public.

AMOS MAGINLY.

Fairfield, April 1. te

To the Freemen of Adams Co.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I OFFER myself to your consideration for the Office of **PROTHONOTARY**, &c. at the ensuing Election.—Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, I pledge myself to discharge the duties to the best of my ability.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, June 24. te

To the Voters of Adams County.

SUBJECT to the nomination of the Convention to settle the County Ticket, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of **PROTHONOTARY**, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

JAMES RUSSELL.

Franklin township, May 6. if

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

THE Subscriber offers himself to the consideration of his fellow-citizens of Adams County, as a Candidate for the Office of **PROTHONOTARY** of said County, (provided he shall receive the nomination of the Convention to settle a County Ticket,) and respectfully solicits their support.

BERNHART GILBERT.

Feb. 25. te

## Family Medicines,

For Sale at the Drug Store of Geo. R. Gilbert & Co.

SWAIN'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, White Swellings, general debility, &c.

Swain's Vermifuge.

A certain remedy for Worms.

Dr. Spohn's Cure for the Sick Headache, Brandreth's Pills.

Dr. Westley's Infant Drops.

This mild and efficacious remedy possesses many advantages over other remedies usually employed for diseases originated in children. It is found to be a safe and effectual cure for the following diseases, viz. Pains in the stomach and bowels, cholera, griping, restlessness, convulsions, &c. These drops are prepared only from vegetables.

Botanic Remedy.

FOR Fever and Ague, warranted a prompt and effectual cure, prepared by Vaughan and Davis, Philadelphia.

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

FOR beautifying and restoring the Hair, &c.

Huck's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, loss of appetite, Indigestion, Consumption, &c.


Rose Ointment, for Tetter.

Ring worms, Pimples on the face, and other Cutaneous eruptions, prepared by Vaughan and Davis, Philadelphia.

Dr. Weaver's Celebrated Eye Salve.

AN article highly recommended as superseding all others for sore, weak and inflamed eyes. It has frequently effected cures after all other preparations had failed. Its efficacy is attested by many certificates





**ADAMS SENTINEL.**  
GETTYSBURG, Pa. August 19, 1839.  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY.**  
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE WHIG  
NATIONAL CONVENTION.

**Adjutant General.**

We announced, last week, the appointment of J. K. MOOREHEAD, Esq. as Adjutant General of the Militia of Pennsylvania. This gentleman, it appears by the Keystone, has declined the appointment; and Gen. ADAM DILLER, of Lancaster, Chairman of the celebrated Committee of Safety, has been appointed in his room!

**Extraordinary Yield.**—In a small lot of Z. HENNING, Esq. in Millerstown, measuring 56 feet by 26, there was, this season, a crop of Potatoes raised, which measured 30 bushels!—being at the rate of at least 600 bushels to the acre!

**Rohan Potatoes.**—A gentleman of Columbia has sold 115 of his new crop of the celebrated Rohan Potato, at one dollar each! This excellent appears to bid fair to rival the Morus Meticulis in turning the heads of the people.

Mr. CLAY is to be at New-York on Wednesday next, and great preparations are being made for a warm and general reception. A New-York Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette says: "From all parts of the State we have the most cheering intelligence of the popularity of Henry Clay, and the Empire will give him at least 20,000 majority over Van Buren."

The motion for a new trial in the case of the celebrated banker, T. W. DYOTT, in Philadelphia, has not prevailed, and he was to receive his sentence on Saturday last.

JOHN C. BECHER, Esq. of Harrisburg, has been appointed Associate Judge of Dauphin county, in the room of LEWIS GREEN, lately deceased.

JOHN MONTELEONE is now the candidate of the Locos of Union county for the next Legislature. Contrary to his opinions of last year, he now avows himself favorable to Van Buren and Porter, opposed to the Bank of the U. States, (for which he voted three years ago) in favor of a divorce of Bank and State, and of a Loco U. S. Senator! What a wonderful revolution of opinion one short year may effect upon a man of principle!

**The Senate of Pennsylvania.**—The political complexion of this body will depend upon the election which is to take place in October next, in the Senatorial District, composed of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery counties. The contest, therefore, will, no doubt, be an animated one in that District.

**Pennsylvania Canal.**—There has been another heavy breach in the Canal near Huntington; but it was again rendered navigable in the course of a few days.

**Counterfeiters.**—Two men have been arrested in Baltimore for passing spurious notes—and have been committed. One calls himself Col. n. Cummings—the other, Samuel Graybill. The latter says he was formerly from the interior of Pennsylvania, and lately kept an oyster cellar in Philadelphia.

We have been wont to consider the Southern and Western parts of our country as almost the only places where sin is committed with "a high hand," and that the Eastern States were indeed "a land of steady habits," and under the influence of rigid Christian discipline; but some facts lately brought out in a trial for murder at Freetown, Massachusetts, have changed our opinion upon the subject. The witnesses represent that "there is scarcely a decent person living in the place, but that almost the whole population is composed of bad men and worse women—ignorant, drunken, lewd and vicious, entirely without the restraints of religion, morality or common decency. One of the witnesses described it as "a God-forsaken spot."

A military ball was lately given by the U. States Officers stationed at the military encampment at Trenton. Several large tents were prepared, and beautifully decorated for the occasion. Several hundred were present; and the whole affair passed off in a brilliant manner.

**Awful Storm.**—A most terrific storm visited the City of Washington and Georgetown, in the afternoon of the 5th inst.—There were two most appalling flashes of lightning, accompanied with thunder almost instantaneously, which seemed to shake the earth to its foundation. Four houses were struck, one individual killed, and several others much stunned. A horse attached to a cart was also killed.

**Slavers.**—A Spanish slave trader, with 175 slaves on board, from the coast of Africa, was captured near Havana, on the 3d of July, by a British cruiser.

**Incendiarism.**—The city of Cincinnati is said to be infested with incendiaries of the most daring character. Every day or two attempts are made to fire the city.

**North Carolina.**

The returns of the election for members of Congress in this State, appear, from our accounts, to show the following result:

**WHIG.** VAN BUREN.  
Edward Stanly, John Hill.  
Kenneth Rayner, James M. Kay.  
Lewis Williams, Jesse A. Bynum.  
Edmund Deberry, H. W. Connor.  
Chas. Shepherd, M. T. Hawkins.  
James Graham, Wm. Montgomery.  
Pleasant Henderson.

The popular Whig majority is very large.

**Indiana.**

Our returns are not complete; but there is no doubt that a majority of Van Buren men have been elected to Congress. So far as heard, there was a loss of three Whigs.

**Tennessee.**

In this State, the Van Buren ticket has been unexpectedly successful. There is but little doubt of the election of Mr. Polk as Governor, by a small majority over Mr. Cannon (W.).

**Kentucky.**

The returns received show the election of nine Whigs and one Locofoco. In the other three districts, there is one Whig member lost, and the result is doubtful in Mr. Menifee's district.

The old "Sea Serpent," that great friend of newsmongers, has again made his appearance. He was last seen off Portsmouth Harbor, Mass. He is described as follows, by those who saw him: "His head lay horizontally on the water, as though he were feeding, and appeared to be 12 or 14 feet long, and looked like the skin of an elephant. This was followed by a long line of bumps, resembling net buoys, and extending apparently 150 or 200 feet."

**Ague and Fever.**—The Columbia Spy states that this disagreeable disease prevails to a very great extent in that town. It has commenced earlier in the season than usual.

**Ourang Outang.**—Dr. Goheen, of Columbia, Pa. recently brought a female Ourang Outang with him from Liberia. He has since disposed of it for exhibition through the country, at \$3,000.

The way they serve Duellists in Turkey "is the right one." A duel lately took place at Constantinople—in which one of the combatants was killed. The survivor was arrested, found guilty of murder, and beheaded. The parties were rival lovers.

**Frontier Indians.**—In November 1838 it was estimated that the number of emigrant Indians west of the Mississippi amounted to \$1,082. Of the indigenous tribes, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs reported 231,866 as within striking distance of the Western Frontier. The whole number of removed and native tribes to the west of Missouri and Arkansas is 312,888. Of these it is officially estimated that every fifth individual is a warrior; constituting a force of 62,577 warriors.

Of the Indians remaining to the East of the Mississippi in November, and under treaty stipulations to remove, there were 26,482.—N. Y. Courier.

**An Effective Blow.**—A young man in Middletown Valley a short time since killed a garter snake with the extraordinary number of one hundred and two young snakes in embryo. This is no snake story.—Frederick Examiner.

**Large Claim.**—On Saturday last a deed was shown us, dated several years before the treaty of William Penn with the Indians. The deed secures many thousand acres of land in New Jersey to the holder of it and his heirs. A few days ago one of the heirs ascertained that this deed was in the possession of an individual who, at the configuration of the recorder's office, about 50 years ago, probably saved and retained it. The heir immediately called upon him, demanded and obtained it. Suit, we understand, will shortly be instituted for this land by the claimant, who is a shoemaker by profession. Several counties in the State of New Jersey are included in this claim.—Phila. Ledger.

If we may judge from the case of a Mr. Thompson, the settlers in Iowa are composed of the right sort of materials to constitute a prosperous community. This gentleman, as the Burlington Patriot says, having purchased a fine tract of land in the Northern part of the territory, within a week from the time of his landing at his property had planted 200 acres in corn, kept from twenty to thirty hands in daily employ, and had caused 1000 hogs of the most improved breeds to be on their way from Ohio. This is going to work in earnest, and if Iowa can boast many Mr. Thompson's, the time is not far distant when this young territory will be a great State.

**Church Built by Mulberry Trees.**—The Wethersfield girls once built a church out of the proceeds of an onion crop. The Nottingham Courier tells a story to match.—Some seven individuals in Amherst entered into the mulberry business some two or three years since, with a determination, if successful, to erect a new Meeting House in that parish. They have been successful, and out of the profits of this little joint stock company a church is now erecting in the east parish of Amherst.

The papers in Illinois calculate on an augmentation of no less than forty thousand persons to their population this year. The land sales in that State this year have exceeded \$50,000 per month.

**From the New York Express.**

**Funeral of the Rev. J. B. Seixas.**—The funeral of the Rev. J. B. Seixas, Rabbi-Reader to the Portuguese Synagogue Shearith Israel—Remnant of Israel—in Crosby street, where he officiated for upwards of eleven years, took place yesterday with more than usual pomp and display. At 5 o'clock the attendants of the funeral met at the church in Crosby street. There could not have been less than five hundred persons present, consisting of the most wealthy and influential among the Jewish people. From thence the company proceeded to the burial ground in 21st street. There, after the seven holy steps had been taken around the coffin, which ceremony was performed by the several readers of the different synagogues of New York, a discourse was delivered by the Rev. Isaac Leiser, of Philadelphia, who had journeyed to our city expressly to take part in the ceremonies of the interment.

The progression and chant being finished, Mr. Leiser commented on the virtues of the deceased, and then proceeded to point out the duties incumbent on the Israelites to fulfil, in order to render themselves acceptable to God and man. One part of his discourse we cannot refrain from giving, as it tends to dispel a very common prejudice, that the Jews are not believers in a future state of being and felicity. "It is incumbent on us," said the preacher, "so to comport ourselves in this world, by doing all that we can, to aid in the welfare and happiness of our fellow beings, that our conduct will be an emblem of gratitude to the Great Creator for the manifold blessings bestowed on us. Moreover, when we pass from this earthly life, let us hope that we shall be spiritually refined, and restore unpolluted our souls to the source of light and being, thereafter to enjoy permanent bliss and contentment."

The coffin was then lowered into the grave, and the nearest relative, a son of the deceased, approached and cast a shovel full of earth upon the corpse. A son of Mr. Seixas had to perform this sad office, and it so overcame him that he fainted. The nearest relatives in turn then approached, and each threw a portion of earth into the grave, until it was entirely filled up. The company then separated. There is something peculiarly touching in this last ceremony. The giving back to earth that which is of earth—the animate clay casting the clod upon its source of life and being, now reduced to nothingness—the consciousness that one day the same fate will attend every looker on—impresses with awe and reflection the most careless observer. We have witnessed many different modes of sepulture, but certainly none more solemn than the one now related.

**Hydrophobia.**—The Baltimore American states that a child under 4 years of age, near Baltimore, died of this terrible disease a few days since. The bite of the dog was received eighteen days before, and every precaution used at the time to prevent the dreadful result which occurred.

**Protracted Case of Dropsy.**—Miss Sophia Smith, of Newcastle, New-York, aged 46 years, died on the 14th of June last, of dropsy, with which she had been afflicted for 16 years past; during 10 years of which time ten gallons of water were drawn from her every four weeks.

**New Plant.**—A vegetable called the Mascari Plant has lately been discovered on the Rio Grande north-west of the Mexican Republic, said to be much esteemed for food. It grows in the shape of a cabbage-head, and nearly as large as a half barrel.

News from London reached Green Bay in five weeks. The distance is two thousand two hundred and five miles.—This would be an average of one hundred and forty-eight miles a day.

**A True Whig.**—The origin of the term Whig, as now used to designate a political division of the People of the U. States, was explained a few days ago, in a public address by Col. Gentry, the Whig Candidate in the district (in Tennessee) lately represented by Mr. Maury. "The name of Whig," said Col. Gentry, "made its appearance in Tennessee when power first began to encroach on the rights of the People. It made its appearance in England when the Kingly power sought to destroy every vestige of human liberty! It made its appearance in the thirteen Colonies when the British Crown attempted to fasten cords of Slavery upon the People, and compel obedience to the dictation of a single man! Is the name a reproach? Then do all those Patriots who have stood up for the rights of the People in opposition to tyranny, since the foundation of the world, bear the stain, for they were all Whigs. The name implies opposition to power, and that opposition was exercised in Tennessee as soon as the enemies of political liberty endeavored to stretch their dominions so as to include her. I am a Whig, and I am proud of the name!"

**Temperance Procession in London.**—This was composed of 8000 total abstinence men, with 169 carriages of well dressed females, extending from two to three miles, through the principal streets of London, and the object of attention to half a million of people.

The Chinese are said to have conceived a horror and antipathy for the steam-boat, which nothing can conquer—they contend that it is a most "indecent and disgusting" invention.

Rum, while in hogs-heads, is capable of doing but little mischief; but when it gets into men's heads, look out!

**Thanksgiving.**—Several papers throughout the Western and Southern States, recommend that a day be set apart for "Public Thanksgiving and Praise to the beneficent Ruler of the Universe for the abundance with which he has blessed the land." If ever there was a time when we ought to express our gratitude to Him who has so bountifully rewarded the labors of the husbandman, that time is the present. The country has been blessed not only with abundant crops, but with an unusual degree of health. How could a nation which has received such favors from the hands of Providence, engage in a more appropriate duty than to express its heart-felt gratitude by devoting one day to the Giver of all good? An open avowal of gratitude to the Lord of the Harvest, need not be confined to those who make open and public professions of piety. It is a subject in which we are all interested, whether religious or irreligious. We hope the time is not far distant when the Executive of Pennsylvania, in imitation of the Governors of New England, will set apart a day for Thanksgiving, that the people of this Commonwealth may show that they are not wholly ungrateful for the gifts of Providence.—Columbia Courier.

**St. Paul at Athens.**—The house occupied by the American missionary as a school stands on the ancient agora, or market-place, where St. Paul "disputed daily with the Athenians." A few columns still remain; and near them is an inscription mentioning the price of oil. Wind-ing round the foot of the acropolis, within the ancient and outside the modern wall, we came to the Areopagus, or Hill of Mars, where, in the early days of Athens, the judges sat in the open air, and, for many ages, decided with such wisdom and impartiality, that the Areopagus are regarded as models of judicial purity. We ascended this celebrated hill, and stood on the precise spot where St. Paul, pointing to the temples which rose from every section of the city, and towered proudly on the acropolis, made his celebrated speech. "Ye men of Athens, I see that in all things ye are too superstitious." The ruins of the very temples to which he pointed were before our eyes.—Stephen's Russian and Turkish Empires, &c.

**A Handsome Compliment.**—Among the regular toasts drunk at the celebration of the Fourth at Ithaca, N. York, we find the following very pretty compliment to the ladies:

"Women—There's a purple half to the grape, a mellow half to the peach, a sunny half to the globe, and a 'better half to man.'"

CARLEIGH, August 15.

**Dreadful Rail Road Accident.**—On Monday morning last, about 10 o'clock, Mr. JOHN FLEMING, of this Borough, of the firm of Murray & Fleming, whilst engaged in detaching one of his burdened cars from the train which had just arrived from the east, whilst it was yet moving, slipped and fell, when horrible to relate, the wheels passed over his left leg and thigh, dreadfully mangle him. He survived the accident but about seven hours.—Truly "in the midst of life we are in death." Mr. F. was an excellent citizen, and he has left an interesting family behind him, from which he has thus suddenly been severed. Volunteer.

**MARRIED.**

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. C. Weyl, Mr. Joseph Sparr, of York county, to Miss Catherine Troup, of Reading township, Adams county.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Albert, Mr. John Wildeson, to Miss Sarah Witt—both of McSherrystown, Adams county.

**DIED.**

On the 10th inst. Mr. Dietrich Bishop, of Germany township, in the 54th year of his age.

On the 11th inst. Mr. Peter Diehl, sen. of Oxford, Adams county, aged 75 years and 3 days.

**State of the Thermometer.**  
(KEPT AT MR. BUEHLER'S.)

	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	9 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 11,	57	78	65	60
Monday,	59	81	69	63
Tuesday,	63	75	63	63
Wednesday,	61	76	65	65
Thursday,	65	73	65	65
Friday,	66	55	57	56
Saturday,	67	50	62	60

**STRAY CATTLE.**

THREE head of young Cattle came to the house of the Subscriber, living in Latimore township, Adams county, some time in July last—one light brown BULL, with some white spots, and two HEIFERS, one black and white spotted, the other mostly white, with some brown spots. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take them away.

JOHN ZIEGLER.

August 19.

**REGISTER & RECORDER.**

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.  
FELLOW-CITIZENS:  
I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Offices of Register and Recorder, at the ensuing Election.

Having, from practical experience, acquired a perfect knowledge of the duties of those Offices, I hope, (if elected,) to be able to do the business promptly, correctly, and in person.

The Public's humble servant,  
WILLIAM KING.

Aug. 19.

**FOR SALE,**  
**A Cooking Stove,**  
In good order—one of Hughes'

Inquire at this Office.

**PROTHONOTARY.**

To the Voters of Adams County.  
FELLOW-CITIZENS:  
I would take the liberty respectfully to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of PROTHONOTARY of Adams County, and solicit the suffrages of the public.

AMOS MAGINLY.

Fairfield, August 19.

**CLERK OF THE COURTS.**

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.  
FELLOW-CITIZENS:  
I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for Clerk of the Courts, at the ensuing Election. Being well acquainted with the business of said Office—if elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties thereof with fidelity.

Aug. 19.

SAMUEL R. RUSSELL.

**SHERIFFALTY.**

**Geo. W. McClellan,**  
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for placing him on the return with the present and former Sheriffs, and again offering himself as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election. Should he be honored with their confidence in placing him in that Office, no exertion on his part shall be wanting for a faithful discharge of the duties of that important trust.

Gettysburg, Aug. 19.

**Piles, &c.—To the Afflicted!**  
IT is considered of great importance for the public to know the following facts: About four years ago, Solomon Hays, the person to whom the celebrated Dr. Gridley had, on his death-bed, imparted the secret of making a Liniment to cure the Piles, authorized it to be put up and sold under the name of Hays's Liniment, and enjoined that all who would use one bottle for the Piles, and return the empty bottle, should have the price refunded, if a cure was not effected.

Since that time, upwards of fifty thousand bottles have been sold, out of which not ten have been returned, and those only because the persons did not use it properly! Such wonderful success probably never attended any other article. It is now determined by the proprietor, that the public shall be made more fully acquainted with its virtues, so that those suffering with that dreadful complaint may avail themselves of its use.

There are many thousand certificates of the most respectable and authentic character, many of which may be examined where the article is sold.

It is used as an external application, and for many other complaints enumerated in the wrapper, is considered remarkably effective; but for the PILES it has no equal, and the cure is now bound to refund in all cases where it does not cure.

It is being used in Hospitals in our principal cities with great effect.

The above article can be had at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 19.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber having furnished himself with every thing necessary for the accommodation of BOARDERS, would be willing to take from

8 to 10 Boarders,

by the day, week, or month, on as moderate terms as any other Boarding-house in Gettysburg. His residence is in West Middle Street, a few doors from the corner of Baltimore and said Middle Street.

SAMUEL LITTLE.

Gettysburg, Aug. 12.

**Rightsville, York and Gettysburg Rail Road.**

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the above Road, that an Election will be held at the house of Col. George Jekes, in the Borough of Abbottstown, Adams county, Pa., on Tuesday the 3rd day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for ONE PRESIDENT and EIGHT DIRECTORS of said Company.

Stockholders will bear in mind, that according to the Act creating the Company, "No share or shares of stock shall be entitled to vote at any election, or at any general or special meeting of the said company, on which any installment or arrearages may have been due and payable more than twenty days previously to the said election or meeting."

R. W. MIDDLETON, Sec'y.

Aug. 15.

**NOTICE.**

**Estate of Henry Meals, dec'd.**

THE Subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of HENRY MEALS, deceased, late of Huntington township, Adams county—hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to make immediate payment of their respective dues; and all persons having claims or demands against said Estate to make known the same without delay.

The first named Administrator resides in Huntington township, and the last named in Tyrone township, Adams County.

WM. MEALS, } Adm's.  
N. DIETRICK, Jr. }

Aug. 5.

The Administrators will attend at the house of William Meals, in Huntington township, on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th days of September next, for the purpose of accommodating those who are interested in the above notice.

Flour, in Baltimore, \$5 75

**Union & Harmony**

THE Whigs of the County of Adams, and all the opponents of the existing National Administration, in favor of procuring Concert and Harmony of action, as well in reference to the October, as the Presidential Election, will meet at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday Evening the 20th day of August next, (being the Monday evening of Court week,) to appoint Delegates to a State Convention to be held in Harrisburg, on the 4th day, of September next, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the overthrow of the present corrupt Administration of the General Government.

Let all the friends of the good cause, and the best interests of the country attend.

July 22.

**AUDITORS' NOTICE.**

THE undersigned, having been appointed Auditors by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to distribute certain moneys in the hands of the Trustees of RICHARD BROWN, to and amongst such of his Creditors as are entitled to the same, will meet (by adjournment,) at the house of James A. Thompson, in Gettysburg, on Thursday the 5th day of September next—when and where the Creditors of the said RICHARD BROWN are notified to attend.

WM. N. IRVINE,  
R. F. MC-CONAUGHY,  
J. M. STEVENSON, } Auds.

Aug. 5.

**STOVES! STOVES!**

**500**

**FOUNDRY STOVES!**

THE subscriber is now getting in readiness for the Fall sales, from 4 to 500 STOVES, all trimmed in the neatest and best manner—comprising the greatest variety ever offered to the public in this place; among which are:

20 different sizes & patterns (Nine plate, 6 do. do. Parlor do. (a new and very neat article.)

6 do. do. Cook do. (among which is the Premium Stove.)

2 do. do. Franklin do.

1 Miller's Patent do. for heating two rooms at the same time.

Among the above Stoves are many new and handsome patterns.

Public attention is invited, as I will be able to furnish any kind or size of Stoves that may be desired.

The above Stoves are of my own manufacturing at the Foundry—will be sold cheap, and all warranted. Persons wishing to purchase Stoves, will find it to be their interest to give me a call.

Old Stoves, Metal, Copper and Brass, taken in exchange for new Stoves.

GEO. ARNOLD.

July 22.

**PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.**

NOTICE is hereby given to those persons who have subscribed in aid of Pennsylvania College, that the last installment was due on the 1st day of June last, which they are desired to pay as soon as possible to J. H. McCLELLAN, Esq. at the Bank of Gettysburg, who is duly authorized to receive the same.

S. H. BUEHLER, Treasr.

Gettysburg, July 1.

**NEW Fruit & Confection Store.**

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a STORE in the building next door east of Mr. Thompson's Hotel, in Chambersburg street—where he has on hand

A GREAT VARIETY OF  
**Fruits, Confections, Toys,**  
and almost every article suitable for retail in such an establishment. He will also be able to supply, at reduced prices, persons from the country, who desire to retail any of the above articles. He invites the public to call and see his Store.

CONRAD WEAVER.

Gettysburg, June 10.

**GETTYSBURG STEAM-FOUNDRY.**

THIS Establishment has been fitted up at a heavy expense, and is now in full operation, and well calculated for doing all kinds of

**CASTINGS,**

both in IRON and BRASS, in the very best manner;

ALSO—ALL KINDS OF

**SMITH-WORK.**

Thankful for the very liberal encouragement met with up to this time, the subscriber would here solicit a continuance of the same; and hopes that citizens of the county, and the surrounding country generally, who are friendly to Home Manufactures, will take an interest in patronizing the Establishment.

Having the very best Grey Foundry Pig the State can boast of, and long and well experienced workmen, he is therefore enabled to produce work of a superior quality.—All orders for work thankfully received and promptly attended to.

A GREAT VARIETY OF



The following singular event is related in the Jackson (Low.) Republican of the 27th July:

**Strange Occurrence.**—Amongst the apparently endless catalogue of strange occurrences and crimes with which the press has teemed, the following, which has been communicated in a letter from a lady residing near the scene of action to her friend in this vicinity, is a little the strangest we have met with. Not having seen the letter, we are under the necessity of giving a second hand account of the affair, and may consequently be inaccurate in some of our details; but the substantial facts are as furnished to us. Being personally acquainted with the writer of the letter, we have no hesitation in expressing our belief of her statements. Here is the strange tragic tale.

Some time since the sheriff of a county in the southern part of Mississippi had received, in his official character, a large sum of money—say fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. Under pretext of a call from home for a day or two, he placed the money in the keeping of his wife, whom he charged to take good care of it. Late in the evening of the day on which he left home, a stranger of genteel appearance called at the house and asked permission to remain over night. Disliking to entertain a stranger during her husband's absence, the wife of the sheriff denied the request, and the stranger rode on. Directly after his departure, however, the lady came to the conclusion that she had done wrong in refusing to take him in, and sent a servant to recall him. The gentleman returned, and soon after retired to rest.

Late in the night, three men, disguised as negroes, came to the house, called up the lady, and demanded possession of the money left in her charge. Believing that there was no help for it, she at length told them that the money was in another room, and that she would go and get it for them.

It so happened that the money had been deposited in the room occupied by the stranger; and on her going for it she found him up and loading his pistols. He had been awakened by the noise, and had overheard most of the conversation between his hostess and the robbers.

Telling the lady to be of good heart, he gave her a loaded pistol, and instructed her to go out and present the money to one of the robbers and to shoot the fellow whilst in the act of doing so—on her doing which he (the stranger) would be ready for the other two.

With a coolness and courage that is difficult to conceive of in a woman, she did as directed, and the robber who received the money fell dead at her feet. Another instant and the stranger's bullet had felled a second robber. The third attempted escape, but was overtaken at the gate by the stranger, and fell under the thrust of his knife!

As soon as practicable the neighbors were alarmed, and on washing the paint from the faces of the dead robbers, the one killed by the lady proved to be her own husband, and the other two a couple of her near neighbors.

Such is the story in substance. As before stated it comes in a letter from a lady whose credibility we are willing to vouch. If error existed in the statement, either the writer of the letter was misinformed or we have been most egregiously hoaxed.

From the Arkansas Gazette, July 17.

#### Washington County Murder.

We gather the following particulars of this atrocious homicide, from a letter from Washington county, published in the Batesville News, of the 4th inst.

"The most horrible murder ever perpetrated in a Christian country, was committed last Saturday night at Cane Hill, on Mr. William Wright and four of his children. Mrs. Wright states that soon after retiring to bed she heard the sound of horsemen approaching the house. Her timidity suggested the apprehension that they might be hostile Indians. She awoke her husband and communicated her fears, and both arose. Mrs. W. through a crack by the door, discovered three men walk up to the door. One asked if they could stay all night? Mr. Wright answered yes, and opened the door. The robbers at that moment seized and stabbed him to death. Mrs. Wright fled out of the back door. A daughter (perhaps the oldest) rushed out by the assassins while yet butchering her father. Mr. Wright, being despatched, the fiends commenced slaughtering his defenceless children. They struck out the brains of a little infant, on the floor, and run their Bowie knives through the tender bodies of three other children, as they reposed in the embraces of a sweet sleep. The fourth, a little boy, of some ten or twelve years, with a long, heavy blade, the demons, at a blow, separated the crown from the mass of his head, striking him into insensibility, but not into death as they supposed. Fortunately, two other children, sleeping in an outer apartment, were not discovered. Also, little Morris escaped their observation. This little child, of the tender age of six or seven years only, had been placed at the back side of a trundle bed, thus hiding him from the eyes of the murderers. Little Morris was awake, and with the wisdom of maturer years, lay in breathless stillness, eyeing from beneath the folds of the bed furniture, the strange deeds of murder, robbery and arson.

From this intelligent child we learned, that after every eye beneath this ill-fated roof, as they supposed, had been closed in death, and every tongue silenced forever, the robbers proceeded to plunder the house of all the money, set it on fire, and galloped off. Little Morris, after satisfying himself that the murderers were gone, moved from his hiding place, and commenced with astonishing intelligence to rescue all from the ruins of the rapidly

advancing flames. He ran and awoke his little sisters, and hurried them out of the burning dwelling—returned, and found his wounded brother restored to consciousness. His feeble strength being unable to his weight, Morris threw his arms around the shoulders of his almost murdered brother, and tenderly drew him beyond the influence of the increasing fire—returned, caught up the infant, but finding it lifeless, gently laid it down a few paces from the door on the breast of the father. He then essayed to return for the lifeless bodies of the others, but the fire now having wrapped the door in flames, forbade his entrance. Seeing his angel-like purpose thwarted, he, with his little sisters and brother, sought such a resting place as a houseless farm and clear sky afforded. The daughter that escaped at the outset, took refuge in a rye field. Mrs. Wright made her way some mile and a half or two miles, barefooted, and in her night dress, to her friends."

From the Philad. Nat. Gazette.

It has been considered by some, as an objection to the Constitution of the United States, that it contains no express recognition of the Christian system, and there is, we believe, a portion of a highly respectable and intelligent religious sect (the South Covenanters,) who decline becoming citizens because of this omission. Soon after the establishment of the government, an eastern presbytery, in an address to General Washington, speaking of the amendments to the constitution, said that "among them they never considered the want of a religious test, that great engine of persecution in every tyrant's hand, but they would have rejoiced to have seen somewhere an explicit acknowledgment of the true God and Saviour." To this suggestion the President, after a cordial acknowledgment of the kind feelings expressed towards him, answered thus: "The tribute of thanksgiving you offer to the gracious Father of lights for his inspiration of our public councils with wisdom and firmness to complete our national constitution, is worthy of men devoted to the pious purposes of religion, who desire the accomplishment by such means, of the temporal happiness of their fellow men. And here permit me to observe, that the path of true piety is so plain as to require but little political direction. To this consideration we are to ascribe the absence of all regulation respecting religion from the magna charta of the nation. To the guidance of the ministers of the gospel this important object is perhaps more properly committed. It will be your care to instruct the ignorant and reclaim the devoted, and in the progress of morality and science to which our government will give every furtherance, we may confidently expect the advancement of true religion. I pray the munificent reward of virtue, that your agency in this good work may receive its reward here and hereafter."

#### Departure of Emigrants for Liberia.

The Norfolk Beacon announces the departure of the Liberia packet-ship Saluda for Liberia, via Liverpool, having on board supplies for the Colony, and forty-eight passengers, thirty of whom are liberated slaves, who have been well provided for by their owners, they having paid their passage and furnished them with stores of provisions and clothing and implements of husbandry sufficient for twelve months after their arrival at Liberia. Also, seven likely and well-disposed young men, captured Africans, who had been smuggled by a slaving vessel into Florida, and who were seized by the U. States Marshal and sent there to be transported to the land of their fathers, on Government account. Among the cabin passengers are three missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. J. P. Pinney, O. K. Canfield, and J. P. Alward, under the patronage of the General Assembly's Board of Missions, and Mrs. Seyes, who is on her return from a visit to the U. States to her husband, the Rev. Mr. Seyes, of the Methodist Episcopal Missions in Montevia.

The Galena Illinois Gazette mentions the arrival there of four men from Selkirk's Settlement, seven hundred and fifty miles northwest of St. Peter's. They are said to be intelligent half-breeds, and came on a trading expedition. They brought with them large quantities of dressed deer-skins, worked moosehorns, buffalo robes, dried buffalo meat, &c. besides a large number of beef cattle. The most of the latter were sold at St. Peter's and Prairie du Chien.

**Electricity.**—A series of experiments has recently been entered into at the London Colosseum, to ascertain whether there is any danger from the lateral discharge of lightning passing down a conductor. A Leyden battery was charged by a large plate electrical machine, and a brass cup, containing spirits of wine, was placed in connexion with the outside of the battery. A piece of copper wire, wholly unconnected with the battery, was placed on the floor, one end being bent over but not brought in contact with the inside and outside coatings, the spirit was fired by the lateral discharge.

A patent has been secured in France for sewing boots and shoes with brass wire. It is said that they do not admit moisture nor dust, nor do they rip when sewed in this manner. The sewing is done with as much ease as with a wax thread, nor is it more expensive.

**Taking it Coolly.**—A Boston paper tells a story of a man who had been swigging until he got essentially drunk, and when returning home, he took the canal instead of the turnpike, and waded three miles before he discovered his mistake.

"The Postmaster General having been called to his paternal mansion by the dangerous illness of his father, all his powers and duties devolve, during his absence, upon S. R. Hobbie, Esq. his First Assistant."—Globe of Wednesday Evening.

No one certainly will be found to object to an absence of any officer of the Government from the discharge of his public duties, of which filial duty and natural affection are the justifiable motives. Far be it from us, therefore, to find fault with it when we notice the fact that, of all the chief Executive officers, the Secretary of the Treasury alone now remains at the Seat of Government.

The avowed reasons for the late removal of Treasurer Campbell from office was, that his health having been such as to disable him from constant personal attendance, the duties of his office were, in his absence, occasionally performed by his Chief Clerk. At this moment, besides the President of the United States himself, the following high officers of the Government are absent from the city, and will continue absent for some weeks, viz.:

*The Secretary of State;  
The Secretary of War;  
The Secretary of the Navy;  
The Attorney General;  
The Postmaster General.*

We notice this fact only to show how very easy a thing it is to find a pretext for doing a thing when the thing itself is determined upon. We defy the nicest casuist to show any reason why an action should be considered culpable in Treasurer Campbell, which is not culpable, we agree, but perfectly innocent, in those public officers who stand in a nearer relation to the President than the Treasurer of the United States.

Nat. Intell.

**The Sub-Treasury.**—It is a remarkable fact, that all the most respectable of the officers of the General Government, connected with the collection and disbursement of the revenue at the Custom-houses, are opposed to the Sub-Treasury project. The Collector of this port, although a thorough partisan, is well known to be utterly adverse to the Sub-Treasury plot. His experience in the discharge of his official functions has served to convince him of the hopelessness of expecting any thing like success in the collection of the public revenue under such a system.—Balt. Chronicle.

**A Fact for the People.**—The defalcations, abstractions, and swartwoutings of the officers and agents of the General Government, during the forty years preceding the 4th of March, 1829, when Gen. Jackson commenced his administration of retrenchment and reform, amounted in all, to a little less than \$350,000. Whilst during the twelve years of the Jackson Van Buren administration, the defalcations and swartwoutings must already be enumerated by millions.—Give us forty thousand Sub-Treasurers, as cash-keepers, appointed by the administration on account of partisan services, and the defalcations and swartwoutings of the next four years will indeed be a caution! The aggregate for any single year, after the introduction of this system, will probably exceed the aggregate defalcations of the first forty years of Constitutional Government.—Balt. Pat.

Baltimore, Aug. 13.

**Suicide.**—Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, a man named Samuel Bassall, by trade a hatter, cut his throat in a most shocking manner, at his dwelling in Aisquith street. It appeared in evidence before the coroner's jury, summoned by Simon Kemp, Esq., that he had for some time past been addicted to habits of intemperance, and that his mind was subject to occasional alienation. It was during one of these paroxysms that he committed the fatal deed. He was pacing the room in the midst of his family, consisting of his wife, sister and five children, when he took up a common dinner knife with a very dull edge, and drew it repeatedly and with great force across his throat. He was immediately observed by the children, who gave the alarm; but notwithstanding the efforts of all present, he succeeded, by a powerful movement, in dividing the principal arteries in his neck, which caused his death in a couple of hours.

**Destructive Fire.**—A disastrous fire broke out in Cincinnati on the morning of the 3d instant, in an oil mill, and the flames were not arrested until six different mills and tenements were consumed, as follows: Two flour mills, one corn do., one linseed do., one castor oil do., one large frame ware-house, and two dwelling-houses. The whole amount of property destroyed is estimated at about forty thousand dollars, of which amount only about twenty thousand dollars were insured. A son of Mr. Bryan, owner of the oil mill, a young man of 17 years of age, was burnt in the building!

**Portsmouth, N. H. Stockings.**—The factory in this town (says the Portsmouth Journal) which is the most extensive in New England, is now in full operation. Last week 3,000 pairs of wooden hose were completed. Constant employment is given to about 220 hands, in and out of the factory. The spinning-room is now in operation, and the most of the yarn used is there spun. About a hundred pounds of wool are now spun and manufactured daily.

Mr. Wm. Price, of Washington county, Md. has offered himself a candidate for a seat in Congress against Mr. F. Thomas, the Administration leader in Maryland. Mr. Price is a gentleman of fine talents and acquirements, and one who, if elected, would do credit to himself and his constituents.

From the Philadelphia American Sentinel.

**Sudden and Melancholy.**—Expired at Lancaster, Pa. on Friday morning, the 7th inst. Mr. H. P. M. MICHAEL, formerly of New-Jersey, but more recently a merchant of Washington, Pa.

Mr. M. was on his way to this city, to purchase goods, and starting at the Railroad Depot in Lancaster, apparently in perfect health, when he suddenly fell to the ground—he was carried into Tully's Hotel, and died almost immediately, without speaking a word. Dr. Adlee, the physician called in, supposed; his death was caused by an affection of the heart.

Of a most exemplary character, and naturally a lively disposition, he was beloved by a large circle of relatives and friends.

His death will be sincerely mourned by all that knew him, and the more regretted, as on his arrival in this city he was to have been married to a most estimable young lady.

**Large Cocoonery.**—The Editor of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette gives an account of a visit to the Highfield Cocoonery, near Philadelphia, owned by Philip Physick, Esq. The building is one hundred and twenty feet long and thirty feet wide, three stories high. The basement contains a steam engine for propelling machinery, a repository for mulberry leaves, where they are kept dry without withering, and an apartment for culinary purposes. In the upper stories there are the hatching room in which thirty-five thousand worms were hatched in one morning, and the feeding room in which the spinning was done, an immense room supplied with shelves, barrels, galleries, ranges of shelves on railways, and locomotive steps for reaching the different hurdles. In this great room there are feeding one million four hundred thousand worms. Near the building were growing four hundred thousand Mulcaulis trees. On the top of the house was a reservoir of water, from which pipes descended to every room. The water is pumped from a well in the yard, and conveyed to the house-top, a distance of sixty-three feet, by dog power.

A Correspondent of the Portland Daily Advertiser writes that there are living in a village in the western part of the State of Maine, in five houses, of common country size, about twenty rods distance, and not a Whig between, the following number of office-holders—a majority of whom are brothers—all of them pure "democrats," but not all "dyed in the wool":

5 Justices of the Peace, 2 Lawyers, 2 Deputy Sheriffs, 2 Selectmen, 2 Assessors, 1 Town Agent, 1 Collector of Taxes, 1 Constable, 1 Member of Congress, 1 Postmaster, 1 Assistant Postmaster, 1 Coroner, 1 Captain, 1 General's Aid, 1 State Committee, &c. &c. 1 Stereotyped Moderator, 1 Doctor.

**A Bottomless Meadow.**—As the line of the Glasgow and Ayrshire Railway crosses from Ayrshire into Renfrewshire, there is a meadow, about 3 miles long, belonging to Mr. W. Patrick, W. S. through which it has to pass, and where it has to be embanked four or five feet high. The contractors lately entered upon it, and commenced the embankment, but were not a little surprised to find that their labors, like those of Tanaluis, threatened to be of an endless nature; as having embanked 30 yards, they found that about 40 had sunk or subsided below the level of the line.—They next day repeated their work, reforming the embankment to the ordinary level; but strange to say, the under soil again gave way, and although they have since continued day and night to heap earth upon the spot, having but about 300 square yards upon a surface not exceeding 36 feet, the greedy bowels of the meadow receive it as it is applied, and the workmen are, not without reason, despairing of finding a solid foundation. This most singular phenomenon attracted a party of engineers to the spot on Saturday week, who could account for it in no other way than that the meadow is floating on water; which supposition seems the more feasible, as the ground rises on each side of the sinking portion, and splits into deep cracks or logs. The people of the district have flocked in hundreds to have ocular demonstration of the fact.—Glasgow paper.

The harvest, wherever it has taken place, has proven abundant, far beyond that of late years. In Western New-York, it is said to exceed all precedent. In the Saico Valley (Ohio) more wheat has been gathered than for any year for twenty years past. In Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, the farmers have reason to be truly thankful for the abundance which the earth has yielded them for their labors. In short, every where, North and South, and East and West, the harvest time has proven a blessing, and a source of joy.—Nat. Int.

**Great Strawberry.**—A market woman near Cincinnati has for several years past, says the Gazette, made \$1,000 per acre from her garden, by raising strawberries. The variety she cultivated is called the Hudson, and they measured from 3 to 5 inches in circumference.

The Buffalo Advertiser states, that on the morning of the 6th inst. a school house in that city, containing about two hundred scholars, boys and girls, was struck by lightning. All felt the shock, and some were thrown down, but none were killed. The escape of Miss Dow, the mistress, seems almost miraculous. Her shoes were torn from her feet by the electric fluid, and she was rendered insensible for a few minutes, but received no serious injury.

MR. CLAY AT SARATOGA.

Correspondence of the Albany Eve. Journal. SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 9, 1839.

This has been a most brilliant day.—HENRY CLAY, the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, was received in a manner worthy alike of him and of the County, whose patriotism brightens the history of our revolution. The day itself was truly auspicious. A kinder sun never elevated the earth with its rays. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the village was in motion. A large party proceeded on horseback and in carriages nine miles North, where they met Mr. CLAY at 1. p. m.—At 2 the party partook of a *Barbecue* Dinner, got up by Col. Wescon, under the auspices of some Kentucky gentlemen who are visitors here.

At half past four, the procession reached the village. First came between two and three hundred citizens on horseback, (most of them Saratoga Farmers,) preceded by Col. Joseph M. White, long the distinguished Delegate from Florida in the House of Representatives. Then came between three and four hundred visitors and citizens in vehicles of every description, from the splendid coach to the humble wagon. Then came Frank Johnson's Band, followed by our distinguished Guest, in Mr. Coser's carriage, drawn by his four beautiful greys. The Hon. Anson Brown, member elect to Congress, Judge Walton and Col. Wescon, of this village, rode in the carriage with Mr. Clay.

The procession, after passing through the principal streets in the village, stopped in front of the U. S. Hotel, where a spontaneous, heartfelt and exciting shout burst from many thousand freemen.

Here the Hon. John W. Taylor, who formerly succeeded Mr. Clay as Speaker of the House of Representatives, in an impressive address, tendered to him the congratulations and hospitalities of the Whigs of Saratoga, to which, in reply, Mr. Clay spoke with impassioned eloquence for more than an hour, interrupted at the close of his different topics by the most animated cheers. At his conclusion, which was one of the most powerful efforts of feeling and eloquence to which I ever listened, the air was rent with acclamations.

The scene was one of true grandeur. From five to eight thousand People were in attendance. More than four hundred Ladies, representing the grace and beauty of all the States in the Union, were on the Piazza of the U. States.

As Mr. Clay alighted from the carriage, and was passing with the committee into the hotel, a beautiful wreath of roses descended from some fair hands in the balcony upon his brow. This incident produced another hearty acclamation.

In the drawing room, Mr. Clay was received by Gen. Scott, after which he was introduced to a large number of the citizens of Saratoga, visitors, &c.

This evening a ball is to be given at the United States in honor of Mr. CLAY. It will, it is said, be far more brilliant than any ever known at Saratoga.

I will not attempt to contrast the warm, ardent, enthusiastic reception, spontaneously offered to Mr. Clay, with the cold, formal, constrained, artificial pageants got up for Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. Clay's approach seemed to create a panic among the dignitaries. Yesterday the President and two members of the Cabinet were here. To-day they disappeared. Messrs. Forsyth and Poinsett left last evening. The President, with two of the "Princes," departed at 11 o'clock for Ballston, where, it is said, he attends a Convention. Mr. Clay occupies the room he vacated. An ominous succession!

Every thing has gone off charmingly. The Yeomen of Saratoga have shown themselves true Whigs—worthy of the soil which their fathers defended. They left their meadows and the harvest fields to welcome among them the Statesman who has so long and so eloquently asserted the rights, defended the interests, and upheld the honor, of the American People.

[A gentleman who was at the ball on the evening of the 9th, speaks of its splendor as wholly unsurpassed in all his acquaintance with merry makings, and it has been extensive.—Editor U. S. Gaz.]

From the Milledgeville Journal.

#### The Tennessee Mother.

Some few years ago a young man left his home in Tennessee with a horse driver, for the purpose of assisting in driving a lot of horses into the Georgia market. This Tennesseean, meeting with a sale for all his horses, and not wishing to retain one to carry the young man home, advised him to remain in Georgia, and seek employment as a laborer on one of our railroads, stating that it was profitable business, by pursuing which he could not fail to make money.

Naturally a simpleton, the young man followed the advice of the individual who should have protected him, and who had enticed him from his home, and sought employment on the Monroe rail road. Here he was most unfortunately thrown into bad company, and was induced to forge an order, amounting to about forty dollars, on a store for goods. The forgery discovered, he was indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

His mother, an old lady of sixty years, residing four hundred and fifty miles from Milledgeville, hearing of the unfortunate condition in which her son was placed, and knowing the imbecility of his mind, with all a mother's affection, determined to proceed at once to this place, and to make his true situation known to the proper authorities. But alas! how was a poor and lonely woman, without money or friends, having no conveyance of her own, to get to Milledgeville! With a resolu-

tion truly heroic, this old lady determined to travel on foot the whole distance, and accompanied by a sister ten years younger than herself, she actually started, and over mountain, stream, and valley, she walked the extraordinary distance of four hundred and fifty miles, to petition the Governor to pardon the unfortunate son.

An investigation of the case induced the Governor to extend to the unfortunate youth a remission of his sentence, and we had the melancholy pleasure of seeing the old lady and her sister, together with the son, slowly wending their way back to their home in Tennessee. What will not a mother's affections accomplish? The dower who enticed him from home, and left him to suffer in a land of strangers, knowing his imbecility, should supply his place in the penitentiary.

#### ANTI-VANBUREN COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of public notice, the Delegates from the several Townships and Boroughs of Adams county, met at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday the 12th of August, 1839, at 10 o'clock, a. m.—for the purpose of framing a Ticket to be supported by the Anti-Van Buren Citizens of Adams County. The following Delegates were in attendance:

Borough—Thos. J. Cooper, M. C. Clarkson  
Canaan—Wm. M. Gaughy, Col. Robert Coburn  
Germany—James Renshaw, David Schriever  
Berkshire—Joseph Carl, F. W. Koehler  
Berkshire township—John L. Noel, M. D. G. Pfeiffer  
Huntington—Wm. B. Brandon, Benjamin Gardner  
Hamilton—George Irvin, John Donaldson  
Hamilton—Samuel McFarland, R. M. Hutchison  
Mendenhall—Frederick Wolf, Eli Cover  
Stratton—John Cress, Jacob King  
Franklin—Jacob Cover, John Walter  
Conover—John G. Morningstar, Jacob Delano  
Tyronne—Wm. Sadler, Wm. Yetts  
Millsboro—Sam'l Burborow, David Zuck  
Mountpleasant—Sebastian Weaver, Abraham Reever  
Reading—Alexander Long, John Brough  
Freedom—Wm. M. Harper  
Littlesboro—Aaron Cox, Wm. Hunt  
Liberty—Martin Newman, John McKesson

JAMES RENSHAW, Esq. was called to the Chair, and JONAS M'KESSON and M. C. CLARKSON appointed Secretaries.

On motion of THOMAS J. COOPER, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That before proceeding to nominate Candidates for the different County Offices, we mutually pledge ourselves to sustain and support the Ticket agreed upon, and to use our individual exertions for the Election of the whole Ticket.

On motion of M. C. CLARKSON, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, under the New Constitution, we are called upon, for the first time, to nominate Candidates for the County Offices; to be elected for three years; and believing it proper to adopt, at the commencement, a permanent rule; and believing, also, that no one person should be elected to either of the Offices for more than one term; therefore,

Resolved, That the Candidates elected to fill the Offices of Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, and Clerk of the different Courts, ought not to be considered Candidates for reelection, more frequently than three out of five years.

Resolved, That Col. M. C. Clarkson, T. J. Cooper, and George Irvin be a Committee to present the above Resolution, as the opinion of this Convention, to the County Meeting to be held in the Court-house at Gettysburg, on Monday the 26th inst. and ask that Meeting to take it under their consideration, and act upon it, that a general expression of opinion may be had.

Resolved, That John Donaldson, Col. Robert Coburn, Jacob Cover, James Renshaw, and James Cooper, Esq's., be a Committee to Report to the County Meeting to be held on the 26th inst. at the Court-house, upon the increase of the State Debt since David R. Porter was inducted into office, and what will probably be the amount of said Debt at the expiration of the present gubernatorial term.

Nominations of Candidates for the different Offices were then made; and the Convention adjourned until half past one o'clock.

At 1 past 1 o'clock. The Convention met, and proceeded to ballot for the different Candidates—which resulted in the choice of the following individuals:

**ASSEMBLY.**  
Daniel M. Smyser,  
William Albright.  
**PROTHONOTARY,**  
Amos Maginly.  
**REGISTER & RECORDER,**  
William King.  
**CLERK OF THE COURTS,**  
Samuel R. Russell.  
**COMMISSIONER,**  
Joseph J. Kuhn.  
**JUDITOR,**  
Samuel Burborow.  
**DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,**  
Jacob Sterner.  
**SHERIFF,**  
Geo. W. McClellan.  
**CORONER,**  
Anthony B. Kurtz.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in all the anti-Van Buren papers of Adams county.

JAMES RENSHAW, Pres't.  
JONAS M'KESSON, { Secretaries.  
M. C. CLARKSON, }

**BLANKS**  
Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.